

# ROOSEVELT TAKES OVER DRIVE AGAINST LABOR

## Steps In as Steel, Mine Workers Ask Wage Boosts

Bullitt Times Statement On 'French Collapse' As Blow to Labor

By Adam Lapin  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—President Roosevelt has taken over active direction of the big business drive to curtail the right to strike and to beat down the demands of labor for higher wages.

Intensive anti-labor activity by the President coincides with the opening of negotiations between the United Mine Workers and the coal operators and the demand of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee for a ten-cent-an-hour increase in United States Steel plants.

Swift-moving new developments on the labor front include the following:

A decision by the President and OPM officials to back big steel and the coal operators in resisting union demands for wage increases.

### STOOGES BULLITT

An anti-labor statement this morning by former Ambassador William C. Bullitt, who is frequently used by the President to send up trial balloons, blaming the collapse of France on the 40-hour week and on strikes by trade unions and demanding "Sacrifice" by American labor.

Completion by War Department and OPM officials of a detailed plan for the setting up of a war labor board with powers to blackjack strikers back to work along the lines described by President Roosevelt at his Friday press conference.

The war labor board plan is the President's ace-in-the-hole in his effort to prevent the coal and steel workers from getting wage increases.

### MOVE IS TIMED

A fully-prepared draft of an executive order creating such a board is reported to have been drawn up, and the President is expected to issue this order at a strategic moment during the coal and steel negotiations.

It is understood in labor circles here that the breakdown in informal negotiations between the SWOC and U. S. Steel was caused by direct administration intervention.

The steel trust representatives have taken a hard-boiled attitude in opposition to wage increases since the beginning of their talks with union leaders some weeks ago.

Philip Murray, CIO President and SWOC Chairman, began the first of a series of talks with Benjamin Fairless, head of Carnegie-Illinois which is U. S. Steel's

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3rd Article on War Profits Scandal, by Adam Lapin  
Appears on Page 5

## Miners to Present Demands Today

Lewis Heads Miners Policy Committee Meeting Here

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, will present demands affecting a half million bituminous miners at the Appalachian Joint Wage Conference which opens at Hotel Biltmore, 10 A. M. today.

The UMW's Policy Committee held its conference at Hotel Roosevelt yesterday morning and the operator's Policy Committee met at the Biltmore, but neither side had any statements on the negotiations.

Approximately 150 at the union's conference came from each of the UMW's 31 coal districts. The proposals miners made from hundreds of locals in resolutions that came to the union's Columbus convention, were formulated in the program brought to the Policy Committee for approval yesterday.

The negotiations affect directly about 350,000 miners in the central fields. The outlying districts which usually sign the same terms, employ an additional 150,000 miners.

Lewis, Philip Murray vice-president, and Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the UMW, will head the negotiations.

The conference today will take place at the same ballroom of the Biltmore where the two-month-long 1939 negotiations began. During most of that period coal production was at a standstill as miners traditionally do not work without a contract.

The appearance of practically the same figures as those who took part in the 1939 negotiations, with J. D. A. Morrow, president of Pittsburgh Coal, the most influential factor among the operators, recalled the issues, most of them still pending, which were raised by the union two years ago.

The conferences at that time got off to a start with a sharp exchange between Lewis and Morrow, and for two months the Mellon-controlled coal firm was the center around which the hold-outs against the union shop clustered.

The chief gain of the union in the 1939 negotiations was the union shop which provides that everyone employed at the mines, other than those in a supervisory capacity, must be a member of the UMW.

THE DEMANDS  
Demands which were then presented but deferred for future struggles, were wage increases, the six-hour five-day week; 200 day guarantee of work yearly; two weeks

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## N.Y.U. Students in Sit-Down, Hit Jim-Crow Ouster

One hundred and fifty New York University students staged a sit-down strike in the Washington Sq. building yesterday afternoon while the administration was secretly trying the cases of the seven students suspended for protesting the Jim Crowing of Negro track members.

GROWING PROTEST  
The students had demanded an open hearing. The decision as to whether the seven who handed out anti-Jim Crow leaflets would be expelled or reinstated will not be



JOHN L. LEWIS

## Connolly Asks Big Anti-War Vote Today

Labor Party Candidate Scores Pro-War Opponents

In a last-minute appeal to voters of the 17th Congressional District, Eugene P. Connolly, the Labor Party's anti-war candidate for the House of Representatives, yesterday asserted that agreement of his Tammany and Republican opponents on the Roosevelt war and dictatorship measures "makes my election a compelling necessity."

The polls will be open at 8 A. M. today and will close at 6 P. M.

Connolly is contesting for the Congressional seat against Tammany candidate Dean Alfange and Joseph Clark Baldwin, Republican.

"The press highlights the fact that the shots' Wendell L. Willkie and Senator James Mead have made last-minute appeals for the Republican and Democratic candidates," Connolly declared. "This is not surprising. The program of both my opponents is one that appeals to the 'big shots.'"

"War or peace has been the main issue in this campaign. The people—by whom I mean the overwhelming majority of our population—do not want war, do not want measures leading to war, do not want the imposition of dictatorship under the pretense that dictatorship is necessary to preserve our democracy. They do not want dictatorship temporarily or in any form."

"The agreement of my opponents on everything, leaving absolutely no issue between them, makes my election a compelling necessity. Their only difference is their party labels. I am now as I was at the beginning of the campaign, the only outspoken anti-war, anti-dictatorship candidate. The voters, I am sure, will vote for peace, for the preservation of our constitutional form of government, and the people's social welfare, by voting for me."

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## Jugoslavia Delays Signing Axis Pact

Uncertainty of Turkey's Intention Given As Reason

BEIGRADE, March 10 (UP).—Jugoslav uncertainty over Turkey's policy tonight was reported to have delayed perhaps until Saturday the departure for Germany of Premier Dragisa Cvetkovitch to sign Yugoslavia's new pact of non-aggression with Adolf Hitler.

The Belgrade Government, it was reported, is particularly anxious to hear what Turkish Premier Dr. Refik Saydam will tell the National Assembly in Ankara about Turkey's Balkan policy, particularly in regard to the Greek-Turkish mutual aid pact.

Saydam's speech had been expected here to be delivered today and it is now expected that Cvetkovitch and Cincar-Markovitch will go to Germany the day following Saydam's statement, sometime later this week.

Most foreign diplomats in Belgrade believe that the Turkish Premier will announce that, under the circumstances, Turkey finds it impossible to promise any direct aid to Greece in event Hitler's Balkan army strikes across the Bulgarian frontier at the Greeks.

Such a declaration by Saydam, it was pointed out, would aid vastly in reconciling Yugoslav public opinion in support of Yugoslavia's "closer collaboration" with Germany.

In conformity with a nationwide reported to government bureaus for registration and assignments to civilian defense roles. Men registered for possible military call.

### TURKISH PARLIAMENT MEETS ON CRISIS

ISTANBUL, March 10 (UP).—The Turkish Parliament met tonight to chart the nation's course in its gravest crisis since the World War amid inspired press reports that a victory for Turkey's British ally "probably is insured" by the United States Lend-Lease Bill.

As Parliament met, arriving diplomats, refugees of Germany's sweep of the Balkans, reported that the German army is massing 200,000 troops in southern Bulgaria, many of them close to Turkey's heavily fortified frontier in Thrace.

The controlled Turkish press said that if Congress approval of the Lend-Lease Bill for U. S. aid to Britain does not guarantee a British victory then the next major move against Germany must be a United States declaration of war.

The refugee diplomats, who, with many Greeks leaving Thrace, arrived late in the day, said German military headquarters had been established at Plovdiv in South Central Bulgaria, and that 200,000 troops had passed through there.

The National Assembly or Parliament reconvened after a two-month vacation. The first business was to hear leaders discuss the international situation which shoved the potential conflict up to Turkey's very gates.

## Protests Kill Ballot Ban Bill In S. Dakota

(Special to the Daily Worker)

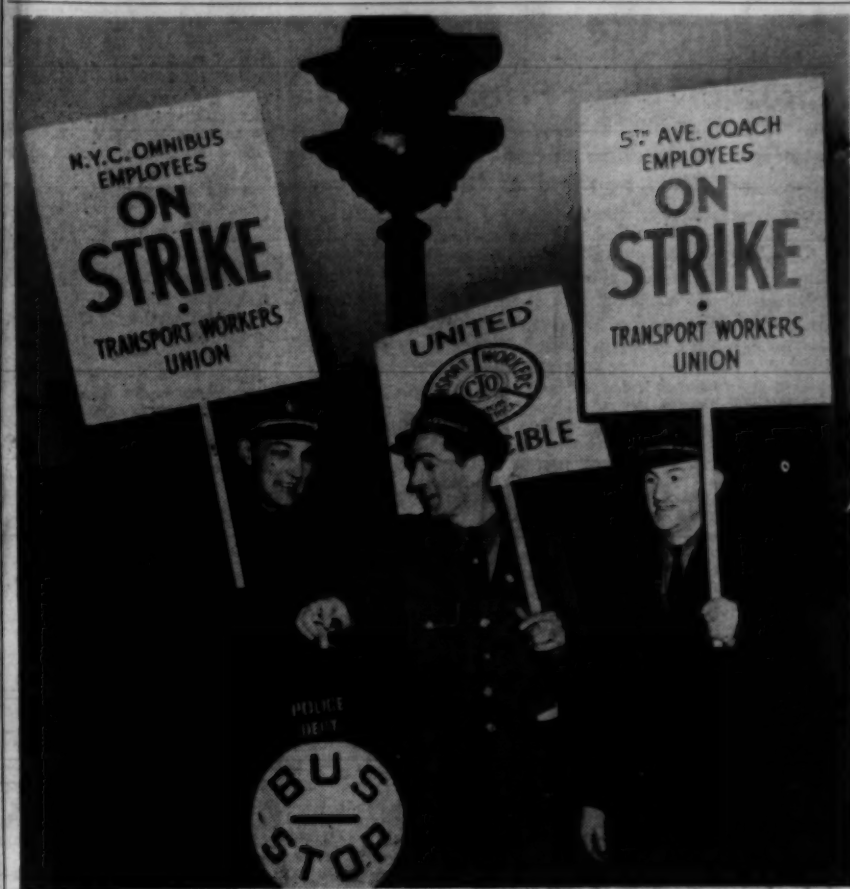
SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 10.—The people of this state, and of the entire nation, won a resounding victory over the government-inspired war hysteria when wide protests forced the State Senate to bury a bill which would have barred the Communist Party on the ballot.

The bill, House Bill '91 recently passed the house assembly with only five dissenting votes, aiming at banning Communists and other parties which the State Secretary and Attorney General held as "subversive" and "treasonable."

The passage of the measure by the House brought forth an indignant volume of protests from labor and progressive forces in South Dakota. The indignation even extended to conservative newspapers, which echoed the wrath of the reading public.

As a result of the angered protests, the Senate committee, to which the bill went from the House, "postponed action indefinitely" and allowed the bill to die.

# BUS STRIKE IS SOLID; PUBLIC BACKS WALKOUT



For Decent Working Conditions: Pickets in the strike of 2,500 bus drivers of the New York City Omnibus and Fifth Ave. Coach Co. are shown as they took up petitions yesterday at 54th St. and Eighth Ave. (Other pictures on Page 4).

## Union's Demands . . Company's Profits

Decent working conditions: that is the crux of the demands of the striking bus workers. They ask:

1. A 25 per cent increase in wages;
2. A six-day, 48-hour working week instead of the present 54-hour week;
3. A three-week paid vacation instead of the prevailing two-week vacation period.

The union won overwhelming representation for the men at a State Labor Relations Board election two years ago.

New York City Omnibus Corp. rakes in a yearly profit of \$2,000,000 which represents a 100 per cent yearly return on its invested capital.

The Fifth Ave. Coach Co. has jacked up its \$3,000,000 valuation in 1920 to a \$10,000,000 valuation by 1940 notwithstanding payment of \$9,500,000 to stockholders during the same period. Wages have been cut \$750,000 in the same period and the company proposes further cuts—

From a report submitted to Mayor LaGuardia by Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union.

## Giant Bus Monopoly Fleeces Public Through Maze of Holding Companies

By S. W. Gerson

Current walls of poverty by barefoot directors and flattered lawyers of the strike-bound Fifth Avenue Coach Company re-belled even by casual examination of the monopoly's hidden corporate structure.

Obscured by a maze of holding companies are powerful figures of New York's Wall Street and Chicago's La Salle Street.

Company claims that there are no profits from which to meet the workers' modest demands are simply a 1941 version of the old financial shell game. The profits ARE there, but are neatly siphoned off to far-away holding companies in a manner faster than the average eye can comprehend.

The set-up, once the queer ways of Wall Street are understood, is simple.

### THE WAY IT WORKS

At the top of the huge transportation pyramid is the giant Omnibus Corporation, a Chicago outfit, which, like the lily of the field, tells not, neither does it spin. But it makes rats of money by the simple device of controlling a host of other bus companies and garnishing the shekels from them.

The Omnibus Corporation has as the chairman of its executive and finance committees—key spots in Wall Street manipulation—one John Hertz. Mr. Hertz is first of all a partner in Lehman Brothers, one of the world's most powerful banking houses.

He is also

—chairman of the executive and

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## Sentence of Fur Leaders Is Upheld by Court

U. S. Appeals Court Bases Refusal to Reverse Lower Court Sentence on 'Testimony' During Trial by Stool-Pigeon

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday upheld the convictions based entirely on testimony of stool-pigeons, of four leaders of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union.

Conviction of the fifth, Max Kochinsky, business agent of the Furriers' Joint Council, was reversed.

The four who have been serving sentences since last July, refused bail pending appeal, are Irving Potash, manager and Joseph Winogradsky, assistant manager of the Furriers' Joint Council; John Vanadas, manager of Greek Local 70 and Louis Hattis, member of Local 70.

### "ANTI-TRUST" CASE

Ben Gold, International president of the union, announced that steps for an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court will be taken immediately. He declared the ruling was another victory for stool-pigeons and strike-breakers, but he warned the employers not to have illusions that such convictions would aid them in their current doctored negotiations upon a new pact.

The charge against the five was an outgrowth of an earlier case and

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### Weather

Local—Cloudy and light rain with rising temperature; southerly winds.  
Eastern New York—Cloudy with slowly rising temperature followed by light rain on coast and light rain or snow in interior.

(8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

## Browder Cables Mao Tse-tung, Scores U.S. Role in Assault on China's 4th Army

Earl Browder yesterday scored Washington's responsibility for the shameful assault on the New Fourth Army in a cable to Mao Tse-tung acknowledging the Chinese Communist leader's recent greetings.

The attack on the Fourth Army, said Browder, "signals the imminent danger of capitulation of the Chinese bourgeoisie to imperialism."

Browder's cable in full, follows:

Mao Tse-tung, Yenan, North Shensi, China:  
Thanks for your greetings. Reactionary domestic policies of U. S. government accompany imperialist foreign policy intervening other countries against

the people. Washington shares responsibility for shameful assault on new Fourth Army and its heroic leadership headed by Yeh Ting which signals imminent danger capitulation of Chinese bourgeoisie to imperialism. All progressive Americans understand Chinese Communist Party most indispensable factor in struggle of Chinese people for independence and progress. Long live Chinese Communist Party and its valiant leadership.—Earl Browder.

This cable was sent in answer to a cable received here Saturday from Mao Tse-tung scoring the Supreme Court decision against Earl Browder as a "class decision against the American people."

Quill Answers Mayor, Cites Real Issues of Walkout

### NO BUSES RUN

Pickets on Alert for Any Sign of Violence By Transit Lines

By Art Shields

Thirty-five hundred bus men began the most effective transit tie-up in New York's history before six o'clock yesterday morning.

The strike of all the bus operators and shop men of the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. and the New York Omnibus Co. tied up 95 per cent of the bus traffic in Manhattan before the morning rush hours began.

The men were striking for the 8-hour day and a 25 per cent raise in wages and three weeks' vacation with pay and paid holidays.

They were resisting at the same time the companies' demand for wage cuts and more speed up.

They are digging in for determined strike, said their leader, President Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers Union, and they are sure of their strength.

Every picket who carried the Transport Workers' slogan—"United and Invincible"—was supremely confident of victory.

That green-painted slogan—"United and Invincible"—was seen in every part of Manhattan yesterday.

### HAPPY, BUT DETERMINED

And the Irish-American workers, who formed the majority of the strikers, were proud, indeed to be marching like Napper Tandy behind their "own beloved green."

Hundreds of pickets patrolled the idle terminal of the New York Omnibus Corporation at Lenox Ave. and 148th St. And hundreds more in front of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company's terminal at Broadway and 132nd St.

Hundreds more picketed in front of various company garages and hundreds more along the traffic lanes up and down town and the cross town streets.

Never were more courteous pickets, and with good reason. No strike-breakers crossed their path.

Never had the New York public better friends than these smiling Irish-Americans, who helped the ladies across the streets through the snow and told men and women where to find the subways.

Some of the pickets are veterans of the Irish War for Independence, from 1916 to 1922, like their leader, President Quill.

They know how to fight and they know how to keep their temper, as was the one who was tested to the full yesterday afternoon at the six-point intersection where Broadway crosses Columbus Ave. and 68th St. An over-stuffed man, past 50, was howling for a taxi and scolding the bus strikers as several taxis went by, loaded with folks who usually ride in the buses. He ripped out a curse and a picket came up and asked him nicely why he didn't use the subway—the station was 80 feet away.

The man took the advice with a scowl.

### NEW YORKERS FRIENDLY

Most other New Yorkers responded to the pickets in a friendly way.

New York in 1941 isn't Chicago in 1934, when the Hertz interests, that dominate the two-struck bus companies there broke a bus strike in the Windy City.

The strikers have behind them a public opinion that has been enormously affected by the rising tide of trade unionism.

And directly behind them are the thirty-odd thousand other members of the Transport Workers Union in New York and the strong Industrial Union Council of the CIO.

### STRIKERS' DISCIPLINE

Pickets are highly disciplined. They don't hang round the bars. If any one tried it the union would stop it. Transport Union strike leaders, from Quill, president Austin Hogan of the New York local and

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Answer Supreme Court: A delegation of the Waterfront Section Communist Party shown presenting Robert Minor, acting secretary of the Communist Party with a letter proposing a "Browder Fund"

## Vichy May Use Warships to Beat Blockade

Darlan Gives Britain Two Weeks to Cease Stopping Ships

VICHY, March 10 (UP). — The French fleet tonight stood ready for action which may plunge France back into the war against her former ally after announcement of a virtual ultimatum giving Great Britain "a few weeks" to lift its blockade of French food supplies.

Vice-Premier Admiral Francois Darlan announced that the guns of France's formidable although immobilized fleet will blaze into action against British blockade warships if necessary because "I intend to feed our 40,000,000 people who now face starvation even if I must use force."

"If Britain continues her general attack on our shipping we will use our fleet to escort foodships," Darlan announced.

"I am determined to bring wheat from abroad even if we must escort our foodships with warships because we will not allow the French people to starve."

### TWO WEEK GRACE

"But in hope of a better understanding by England I will not protect our foodships in such manner for the next few weeks. I am still hopeful of more generous action by England."

Admiral Darlan, who made his announcement to the American press in the presence of Marshall Henri Philippe Petain who nodded his grey head in full agreement, assailed the "excessive" nature of the British blockade and said the United States had been officially informed of France's contemplated action.

## Norwegians to Face Execution By Irate Nazis

Report Action Results From Recent Raids By British

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, March 10 (UP). — Press dispatches from Norway indicated today that the Germans were expected to execute many of 100 Norwegians arrested after a British raid on the Lofoten Islands and that hostages might be seized by the Germans as a guarantee against Norwegian aid to any other British raiders.

It was reported that 50 Germans had been burned by the Norwegians in the islands and that several Norwegians already had been shot. Mobs throughout the islands were searched and German troops were sent to carry through reprisals against the islanders.

It was reported that the local Quilting leader at Svalbard had been captured by the British raiders.

There were reports also that the islanders en masse supported the raiders and that the fishing industry of the islands, which had supplied about 2,000,000 fish a day, had been wrecked. Many of the fish had been taken to Germany.

## Dutch Officials to See FDR on Indies Problem

LONDON, March 10 (UP). — Dutch Foreign Minister Baloo Van Kieffens and Colonial Minister Charles Welter of the refugee government were en route by Clipper plane today for the Netherlands East Indies, via the United States where they were expected to visit President Roosevelt to discuss East Indian problems.

## U. S. Cruiser Brings Planes to Manila

MANILA, P. I., March 10 (UP). — The United States cruiser Trenton was docked in Manila Harbor today, reportedly with airplane parts and munitions from Honolulu. She was expected to return to Honolulu next week.

## C. P. Seamen Recommend: A Concrete Way to Answer Supreme Court

Waterfront Delegation Meets Union, Proposes Creation of 'Browder Fund' as Powerful Answer to War-Hysteria Frame-up of Peace Champion

A proposal for a powerful reply to the Supreme Court's ruling on Earl Browder, was yesterday brought to Robert Minor, acting secretary of the Communist Party, by a delegation of the Waterfront Section of the Party.

The delegates brought Minor a letter from the section committee, containing the proposal, and an enclosed hundred dollar bill to put emphasis upon it.

Declaring that the policies Browder stands for "must reach new heights of deeds and action," the section committee's letter proposes the creation of a "Browder Fund" as a "concrete way to demonstrate this desire, and intensify the work of the Party generally as well as for the freedom of Browder," and pledges \$750 from the waterfront.

"We believe that the raising of such a Browder Fund in record time would be a smashing answer to Browder's imprisonment and the general war and dictatorship plans of the Washington-Wall St. administration," adds the letter.

The delegation which met with Minor consisted of Murray Immerman, Dan Delano, Joseph Lawrence, Charles Keith and James Lunt. Additional signers of the letter for the section committee were Al Lannon and Ted Douglas.

Minor thanked the delegates heartily for the proposal and asked them how they proposed to raise the \$750 their section pledged.

"We'll have half of it before the FBI files Browder's picture," was the assurance one of the delegates gave him.

Praising highly the spirit displayed by the Waterfront Section, Minor said he would submit the proposal for consideration of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

and more activity to answer the Supreme Court's ruling on Browder. They are left to right: Murray Immerman, Dan Delano, Joshua Lawrence, Minor, Charles Keith and James Lunt.

Daily Worker Photo

ONE MONTH'S TIME through a voluntary contribution by every comrade of ONE HALF DAYS PAY.

We think that the Party membership nationally will greet this proposal with joy and enthusiasm. Already, for example, our Section membership has taken up the slogan for a BROWDER FUND in such a manner as to fully justify this belief.

If this proposal receives favorable consideration, Comrade Minor, our Section pledges to raise the sum of \$750 in one month's time, starting today. As a token of this pledge the Waterfront herewith remits \$100.

We urge that our National Committee immediately consider and act favorably on this proposal.

With warmest comradely greetings to our entire National Committee, we eagerly await your reply.

Comradely yours,  
Al Lannon  
Jim Lunt  
Charles Keith  
Dan Delano  
Josh Lawrence  
Ted Douglas  
Murray Immerman

For the Section Committee, Waterfront Sect. Communist Party, 230 Seventh Ave., New York City.

## Tokio Reports Indo-China Pact Ready

TOKIO, Tuesday, March 11 (UP). — After a series of last-minute delays the peace agreement ending the border conflict between French Indo-China and Thailand now is scheduled to be initiated here late today.

Earlier it had been expected the agreement would be initiated yesterday but, after a series of conferences among Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, French Ambassador Charles Arènes-Henry, and Thai and Indo-Chinese delegates, the Domei News Agency announced late last night that initialing of the agreement again had been put off.

A complete agreement of views has been reached, however, Domei said, and no further conferences are expected before the formal initialing of the documents this evening.

## People Will Push Fight For Peace, A.P.M. Says

Field Urges Unceasing Struggle to Preserve Peace for Nation

The American people will continue to fight each step by which the Administration will attempt to lead this country into war, despite passage of the lend-lease bill, Frederick V. Field, executive secretary of the American Peace Mobilization declared yesterday.

Americans, he said, if they are to keep the United States from active participation in the war, must fight the successive efforts to use United States ships for naval convoys, to base the Pacific Fleet on Singapore, and to send an A. E. F. to Europe which will follow the bill; as well as all acts which tend to undermine democracy in this country, such as anti-strike legislation, discrimination against Negroes in national defense, and excessive rises in the cost of living.

Pointing out that the Senate applied "rush" tactics to the bill just as the full opposition of the American public was beginning to be felt, Field charged advocates of the bill were "afraid of the shadow of the American people," and were "working like Lilliputians to tie down the body of America while it slept, drugged by false propaganda and false campaign promises."

"The people of America, he asserted, will answer the action of Congress when they rally in the American People's Meeting in New York on April 5 and 6, and show that the signing of a bill cannot make Americans surrender their determination to stay out of war and to maintain democracy in this country."

"In passing this bill," Field said, "Congress has attempted to nullify in six weeks those fundamental facts of democracy that the founding fathers of America fought six long years to establish. Many great Americans lost their lives in the Revolutionary War to establish democracy here for all time, and to assert America's independence from a power that was then, and is now, one of the most covetous and grasping countries of the world."

"The people of India, Africa, Ireland, the British Isles, China — all can testify today that the England against which we rebelled in 1776 has in no way changed that colonial policy, and the American people will not now be lulled, or browbeaten, or tricked into going to war to defend that empire."

"A band of Oliver Wiswells in the United States Congress have tried to wipe out the American Revolution and everything for which it stands — including the very Constitution of our land — by passing the lend-lease bill, which they so 'patriotically' have called '1776'."

## April 5-6 Parley to Be High Point of Peace Movement

Gathering Will Unite People's Opposition to War Program As Imperialist Rivalries Intensify

By James S. Allen

The American People's Meeting called by the American Peace Mobilization for April 5 and 6 in New York City promises to be a step of the highest significance in the development of the people's peace movement in this country.

The labor and people's delegations will gather at a time when the imperialist war will have been further intensified and extended on all fronts. Even as all sections of the country are preparing to send their delegates to this peace convention, Roosevelt and his allies are attempting to speed up the tempo of U. S. involvement in the war.

The rivalry between U. S. and Japanese imperialisms for domination of the Pacific is rapidly approaching the point of armed conflict. Everything is in preparation for even more rapid and more continuous transfer of ships, planes, materials and other war resources to Britain. The refusal of the Administration in the course of the debates on the War Dictatorship Bill to commit itself against an AEF and a convoy system clearly reveals the next steps which are contemplated.

### SIGNIFICANCE OF MEETING

We are witnessing the beginning of an upward swing of the people's peace movement, especially among important and large sectors of the organized workers. Labor's fight against the passage of the War Dictatorship Bill and now against HR 1776 has initiated a movement for peace which is extending among the people.

The first significance of the American People's Meeting on April 5 and 6 is that it offers the occasion for all the labor and people's forces which have engaged in the genuine struggle for defense of democratic rights and of peace to gather at a great national convention where they can register in a united and mighty voice the opposition of the people to the program of the War Party. Such a national demonstration of the representative people's peace forces of the country can in itself play the role of further slowing down the drive to war. It can rally the people on a greater scale than ever before in opposition to every war step, such as an AEF, convoys, extensive gifts or credits to belligerents, engagement of the fleet in combat, and other belligerent acts.

But the significance of the gathering of delegates on April 5 and 6 goes even beyond this, as important as it is. Under cover of the struggle against HR 1776, enemies of labor and the people — Ford, Hearst, Lindbergh, Vandenberg, Coughlin and others of a similar pro-fascist and reactionary stripe — have put themselves forth as "fighters for peace." This has tended to confuse large anti-war sectors of the people who are opposed to the war program but are reluctant to engage in a peace struggle of which such reactionaries appear as "leaders."

Confusion has also been increased by leaders of the so-called "isolationist" bloc in Congress, who under great anti-war pressure primarily from the Mid-West and the farmers have opposed HR 1776, but have at the same time stood on a program of "Hemisphere Defense" and have engaged in attacks upon the Soviet Union, in red-baiting,

and in many cases have taken an anti-labor and anti-progressive position.

### WIDE SUPPORT

It is therefore significant that the Call to the American People's Meeting is signed and endorsed, and is being increasingly supported, by organizations and leaders of labor, youth, the Negro people and all other important sectors of the people, which fight for peace upon a real people's program. Further, the Call itself, as issued by the Working Conference for Peace which was held in Washington last January, sets forth clearly the really democratic aims of the peace convention to which the people are urged to send their representatives.

Of special importance is the lead which labor is beginning to take, not only in the struggle against such measures as HR 1776, but in preparations for the great national gathering in April. For it is primarily through the active participation and leadership of labor in such a people's peace movement that confusion can be overcome and a program evolved in common on the basis of which the people can organize their own forces in the struggle for peace.

The second great significance, therefore, of the American People's Meeting is that it will offer the occasion to further clarify the issues of peace and to develop as a result of democratic deliberation a clear and common program on the basis of which labor and the people's forces can take their rightful leadership in the fight for peace.

In this connection, the people's peace movement is confronted with the necessity of developing its own independent position on the problem of ending the war on the basis of a people's peace. The call to the peace convention raises the slogan, "Work for a People's Peace," and in doing so raises a question which will probably be one of the most significant to be dealt with at the April gathering.

Another question of paramount importance which confronts the peace movement today is the pressing problem of further consolidating and extending the organized people's anti-war movement. The great gathering of the people's representatives at the Emergency Peace Mobilization last September in Chicago led to the creation of the American Peace Mobilization as the organized center of the peace movement based upon the labor unions and other organizations of the people. With each new struggle against war involvement, this organization has played a more and more important role in the anti-war movement.

### NEW STAGE

The struggle for peace is now beginning to enter upon a new stage, which requires the much more rapid consolidation and extension of the people's peace movement, especially in the trade unions. For this reason the peace forces will undoubtedly welcome the opportunity to elaborate in greater detail and in closest touch with the people's representatives a program, a plan of action and of organization adapted to each important sector of the people and their organizations.

The peace convention on April 5 and 6 offers the opportunity for the representatives of labor from many industries, of youth, of the Negro people, of women, of church people, of farmers, of community organizations, of various nationality and language groups, or organized peace clubs and committees, to work out for each of their own fields the more specific program, plan of action and form of organization which will lead to the most effective building of the people's anti-imperialist, anti-war movement.

The Call to the American People's Meeting is, therefore, being warmly endorsed and acted upon by all the real fighters for peace. The peace convention on April 5 and 6 can become not only a great national demonstration of the elected representatives of the anti-war masses, but a significant working gathering to hammer out a common program and act perspectives and organizational tasks in accordance with the conditions of the new stage of the struggle for peace.

## London Claims Sinking Of Italian Destroyer

LONDON, March 10 (UP). — The "almost certain" destruction of a 5,000-ton Italian cruiser by a British submarine, third Fascist war vessel reported sunk in three days, was announced by the Admiralty today.

The cruiser was identified as of the condottieri "A" class, mounting 6-inch guns. A sister ship, the Bartolomeo Colleoni was sunk in battle by the Australian cruiser Sydney and British destroyers last July 19. These ships were built in 1920 and carry a normal crew of 900 officers and men.

# The Bolshevik Party Always Aims Its Heavy Guns On the 'Unsolved Tasks', Pravda Says in Editorial

Editorial on Anniversary of 18th Congress Pays Tribute to Stalin's Brilliant Foreign Policy

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 10. — It is a "peculiarity" of the Bolshevik Party, said Pravda today, in an editorial marking the second anniversary of the 18th Congress of the Communist Party here (March, 1939), that it always "concentrates attention on the as yet unsolved tasks," and on criticizing and correcting defects and shortcomings, rather than allow itself to be carried away by successes already won.

It is not without significance, therefore, that the Party has not only accomplished much in the two years since the 18th Congress, but is on the way of doubling its membership: the 2,477,666 members and candidates which the Party had two years ago has increased to 3,876,885, who will devote their greater strength to carrying out the Party's new and greater undertakings.

### MAJESTIC TASK

And these center in what Pravda calls the "majestic task" of "outstripping the main capitalist countries economically," a task already undertaken under the State Planning Commission's mammoth 15-Year-Plan—through the fires of the Second Imperialist World War rage ever higher beyond the borders of the Socialist Land.

The Pravda editorial reads as follows: "Numerous examples in Bolshevik Party history, and many years experience of the first Soviet Socialist State in the world, have shown the gigantic creative power of Marxist-Leninist teachings. Incontrovertible proof of this is provided by the programmatic utterances of Lenin and Stalin at all the most important stages of the history of the Party and the Revolution."

"Fifteen years ago, when the Socialist country was economically still extremely weak, and while the potentates of the capitalist world

were working out various plans of economic (and subsequently, also, political) enslavement of the Socialist country, Stalin showed the Bolshevik Party and the entire working class the way to ensure the independent economic development of the Soviet country, amidst capitalist encirclement."

### TRANSFORMATION

"At the 14th Party Congress, Stalin set the following task before the Bolshevik Party: 'To transform our country from an agrarian into an industrial country, capable through its own forces of producing necessary equipment—that is the essence, the basis, of our general line.'"

"It is well known that at the beginning of the socialist industrialization of the Soviet Union, the foreign bourgeoisie and their press greeted the plans with ridicule. Soon, however, the capitalist world was compelled to admit the victories of the Stalin 5-Year Plans. On that occasion, as on every occasion of a controversy between Marxism-Leninism and the ideologists of capitalism, the latter were defeated and forced to accept the ridicule of history."

"On March 10, 1939, from the tribune of the 18th Party Congress, Stalin raised the curtain of an already palpable future. He pointed out that the Soviet Union has entered a new phase of its development, namely, the completing of the construction of a classless Socialist society and the gradual transition from Socialism to Communism."

"In concise, classically coined formulas, Stalin at that Congress unfolded the doctrine he had worked out regarding the functions and role of the Socialist state in the midst of capitalist encirclement, thereby giving a splendid example of the development and enrichment of the Marxist-Leninist theory with the new experience of the revolutionary movement."

"In closest connection with this teaching, Stalin set before the Bolshevik Party and before the entire Soviet people a series of the most important political tasks following from the international situation."

"The two years that have passed since then have completely confirmed the Stalinist prognosis of international relations, and confirmed just as brilliantly the correctness of the policy—both foreign policy and home policy—which was outlined at the Congress and carried out afterward by the Bolshevik Party leadership."

"While the 18th Party Congress was still on, the red haze of a new imperialist war already embraced a quarter of the world, and the flames of this war were almost ready to flare up throughout Europe. The main calculations of the war-mongers were built on drawing the Soviet Union into war, on compelling the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to fight in the interests of the Anglo-French capitalists."

"Stalin saw through this design of the imperialists, and as one of the basic tasks of the Party in the sphere of foreign policy he stressed the need 'to be careful and not let our country be drawn into conflicts by war provocateurs accustomed to having others pull their chestnuts out of the fire for them.'"

"The supremely beneficial consequences of Stalinist foreign policy has been felt by almost 200,000,000 people, the citizens of the Soviet Union, who up to this very moment continue to enjoy the boundless possibilities of peaceful, constructive labor."

"The correct Stalinist policy of the Bolshevik Party has led to a situation in which, in the two years following the 18th Congress, the Soviet State has succeeded in more than guaranteeing safety for its frontiers; those frontiers have been extended, and the family of Soviet peoples, under the banner

of Lenin and Stalin, has been joined by five new Union Soviet Republics."

"This was a tremendous victory for Bolshevik Party policy. The 18th Party Congress set the following task as one which would decide the success of the transition from Socialism to Communism: to overtake and outstrip the main capitalist countries economically also, that is, in extent of output per head of the population."

"A big step on the way to fulfillment of this task is to be the carrying out of the 3rd Five-Year Plan, in the view of the 18th Party Congress. In the two years since then, considerable successes have been achieved, as seen in the fact that in the first three years of the 3rd Five-Year Plan the value of the output of Soviet industry increased 44 per cent, that is, from 95,500,000,000 to 137,500,000,000 rubles."

"Moreover, the principle is being consistently adhered to of more rapid increase of production of the means of production. The huge success of the period following the 18th Congress is the fact that the grain problem and the task of getting an annual grain crop of from 125,000,000 to 140,000,000 tons was solved, in the main: the 1940 harvest was 133,400,000 tons!

"Socialist cattle breeding has considerably increased and its results have been consolidated. Capital investments in the national economy have also grown uninterruptedly, and in the three years of the 3rd Five-Year Plan that have passed, capital investments have reached the enormous figure of 108,000,000,000 rubles."

### TRAINING

"Considerable too, are the successes in the sphere of training personnel; particularly important are the first steps now being taken to fulfill the task set by Stalin of establishing very large state labor

reserves."

"Finally, and clearly characteristic of all these successes, is the growth of the Bolshevik Party—both its quantitative growth (from 2,477,666 members and candidates at the time of the 18th Congress to 3,876,885 at the time of the 18th Party Conference a few weeks ago) and growth in ideological and theoretical level of its membership, and, especially, of its leading personnel."

"The results attained in these two years since the 18th Party Congress are such as to bring joy to the heart of every working man and woman of the Soviet country and of every understanding worker, peasant, and intellectual abroad."

"One of the basic peculiarities of the Bolshevik Party, which distinguishes it from other parties, is that it always concentrates attention on the as yet unsolved tasks, on criticizing and correcting defects, without being carried away by such successes as have been achieved. Thus, for example, the 18th Conference held recently turned its main attention to new, unsolved tasks."

"The majestic task set by the 18th Congress, of outstripping the main capitalist countries economically as well, is already taking shape in the form of the Bolshevik general economic plan, the 15-Year Plan now being worked out by the Soviet State Planning Commission on the instructions of the Central Committee of the Party and of the Soviet Government."

### NO WAVERING

"There can be no doubt that the Soviet peoples, who have carried out great constructive labors, overcoming difficulties of every kind, will also fulfill this great new plan. This is understood not only by the people of the Soviet Union but also by the foremost people of the capitalist countries."

"Under capitalism a plan of na-

tional economy is impossible—the insurmountable obstacle is the character of the production relations in capitalist society. In the USSR there is none of this destruction of productive forces which characterizes capitalist countries."

"In the USSR the productive forces do not reign as a blind force, as is inevitable under the capitalist mode of production. The teaching of Lenin and Stalin gives the Land of Socialism, a scientific perception of—and hence a basis for correct utilization of—the productive forces, and therefore in the Soviet country there has been fulfilled the prognosis of Marx and Engels: the productive forces whose nature is understood become transformed in the people's hands 'from demonic rulers into obedient servants.'"

"The tense character of the international situation during the two-year interval since the 18th Congress has by no means lessened. On the contrary, as Stalin foresaw in his report at the Congress, the Second Imperialist World War has flared up with greater violence."

"All the most steadfastly must Stalin's injunction, to keep the entire Soviet people in a state of mobilized preparedness, be fulfilled. All the more is it necessary to strengthen in every way the fighting power of the Red Army and the Red Navy. All the more steadfastly are all Bolsheviks, whether Party members or not, under obligation not to boast of successes but to raise demands on their own work, to strengthen and increase the economic, political, cultural might of the Soviet Union."

"Thereby will be brought nearer the period of fulfillment of the general task set by Stalin: the transition from Socialism to Communism in the USSR."



## Unionists to Attend Foster Birthday Rally Monday; Blocks of Tickets Still Available for Garden Meeting

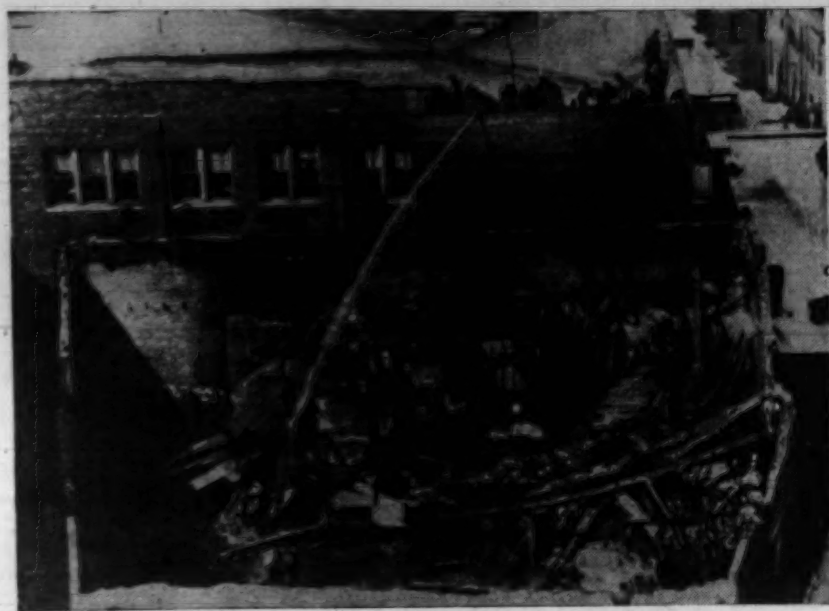
The William Z. Foster 60th birthday celebration in Madison Square Garden next Monday is rapidly taking on the character of a union man's holiday as workers from New York's many industries announce that they plan to attend the rally in groups and with banners.

Marine workers have already reserved two boxes and promise to make their part of the stadium one of the most colorful.

Five hundred food workers have reserved a section for themselves.

Electrical workers, needle workers, clerks and furniture workers are some of the sections of the working class planning to attend the celebration in groups.

The preparations committee urged union men who want a special section in the Garden to secure blocks of tickets early.



12 Firemen Die in Blaze: Twelve firemen were burned and crushed to death and at least eight others seriously injured when the roof of this Brockton, Mass., theatre collapsed as firemen were battling flames.

## McNamara to Be Buried Beside Mother Mooney

Body of Great Working Class Martyr to Lie in State in San Francisco Until Saturday; Tom Mooney Aids Memorial Committee

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—James B. McNamara's body is at Duggan's Funeral Parlor today where it will lie in state until Saturday when there will be a mass funeral and burial in Mt. Tamalpais Cemetery beside the grave of Mother Mooney, according to tentative plans of a Memorial Committee consisting of Tom Mooney, I.L.D. officials and a number of labor men.

Mooney, still in bed at St. Luke's Hospital, received telegram from John J. McNamara, Portville, Ind., commissioning him and his associates to arrange funeral services. It is untrue, as reported in the press, that McNamara wanted to die; the operation was his one chance to live and though he had little hope, knowing his extreme weakness, he took what chance he had.

According to unconfirmed information, he died in his sleep. A nation-wide campaign for his release had reached such proportions that telegrams to McNamara disrupted the switchboard system in San Quentin Prison.

Numerous delegations and hundreds of telegraphed requests for his freedom were sent to Governor Olson, who stubbornly refused even to consider the matter.

At Folsom Prison, where McNamara had been held for five years without medical aid before his return to San Quentin three weeks ago, prisoners received premature word that he had died.

They were greatly aroused and entered his old cell where they sequestered, for return to the I.L.D., all McNamara's personal belongings left there, including a rug with the letters I.L.D. on it.

Labor's Non-Partisan League state convention here Saturday was informed by Herbert Resner, I.L.D. attorney, of McNamara's death early that morning. The delegates rose and stood in silence. Resner, one of the last to see McNamara, said J. B. told him sarcastically: "I have been 36 years in prison."



J. B. McNAMARA

because I was supposed to have thrown a bomb. Now bombs are dropping all around—directed to noble purposes by persons in power."

Mooney today, in personal tribute to McNamara, said: "Never have I met or heard of a man who had such an insatiable hatred of injustice as that which burned in the breast of Jim McNamara. His heart was in every struggle of the working class throughout the world."

"Where they fought, there Jim McNamara's mind would wander, and he would have loved nothing better than to participate directly in their struggle."

## Files Petition to Bring Poll Tax Bill Up for Vote

Rep. Geyer Acts After High Court Finds Tax Constitutional

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Rep. Lee E. Geyer of California filed a petition today to bring the anti-poll tax bill, H. R. 1024, to a vote in the House of Representatives.

This bill was first introduced by Geyer in August, 1936. A subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee held hearings on the bill last March, April and May, but is sitting tight on it and has no intention of letting the bill come up for a vote.

The California Congressman took this action following the decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati upholding the constitutionality of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting.

"The decision of the court," Geyer said, "makes even more necessary action by Congress to outlaw the poll tax."

Citing figures that voting is less in the eight states which require the payment of a poll tax than it is in the forty states which have no such requirement for voting, Rep. Geyer stated:

"These statistics show that there is at best a fractional democracy for almost twenty-five million Americans. If Congress is to spend billions of dollars to defend democracy, it should establish democracy for all of our citizens."

The figures released by Rep. Geyer for the 1940 Congressional elections showed that an average of little more than 22,000 votes were cast in 78 poll tax districts, as against 129,000 in non-poll tax districts.

## Phila. Street Car Builders Strike For Wage Boost

1,300 Walkout at Big J. B. Brill Plant, Under Leadership of CIO Steel Union; Strike Is Third in Past Four Years

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 10.—Failure of the J. B. Brill Company to renew a contract with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee today, led to a 100 per cent strike of the 1,300 employees here.

At 9 A.M., this morning, following plans set by the union, Local 1236 of the SWOC, and Michael Harris, sub-regional director of the organizing committee, the men who had gone to work at 7 A. M. walked out of the plant and stretched a picket line from 61st Street to 62nd and Woodland Avenue.

It was announced at union headquarters that the 200 workers on the night shift would not go to work. The strike action was taken by the union after the company refused to make any concessions to the demands for a new contract. The old contract expired on February 28. Aaron Horvitz, federal labor conciliator, is on the scene representing Dr. John R. Steelman, director of the conciliation division of the United States Department of Labor.

The strikers' grievances are best incorporated in the union demand for a new contract and in Harris' statement that "the Brill company's day rate is the lowest paid for similar work in this area."

**UNION'S DEMANDS**  
The minimum wage is 50 cents an hour.

The union demands are: Twenty-five per cent day rate increase, 15 per cent piece-rate increase, a union shop, two weeks vacation with pay for men with five years seniority and one week for those with less.

The company has already indicated a willingness to raise the minimum wage from 50 to 55 cents an hour but have turned thumbs down on demands for a piece-rate increase and union shop.

A smear campaign has been launched by the local press which is chanting that the strike is "hitting defense work." According to Harris, although the Brill Company manufactures trolleys and motor car bodies and is now working on artillery mounts, only 75 of the workers are engaged in turning out the mounts on the \$418,661 government contract.

This is the third strike the SWOC has called against the Brill plant. The first strike occurred in May, 1937 and lasted two days, at the end of which time a wage increase was won. The second strike called in September, 1937, was given to arbitration.

The reason for that strike and for the present one illustrates the growing militancy of the Brill workers. In September, 1937, they went on strike because the company was employing a worker who refused to join the union. That strike lasted four weeks. The men joined the union and an impartial chairman was appointed to settle such grievances.

## CIO May Strike Bethlehem Steel Again

Charges Company Failed to Carry Out Agreement

LACKAWANNA, N. Y., March 10.—The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee today notified government officials that a strike of 12,000 workers at the Bethlehem Steel Corp. plant here will again be called unless the company complies with the settlement terms reached last week following a one-day walkout.

The settlement provided that the company enter into immediate negotiations on grievances and wage demands and for reinstatement of about 600 laid-off workers. The workers were reinstated but the company is ignoring the union's demand for further concessions.

The union's action against Bethlehem Steel here coincides with notice it served to the U. S. Steel Corp. informing it that the pact governing that company's 261,000 will be terminated upon expiration of the 20-notice required.

The Bethlehem Steel strike shut down the plant here completely. The company's capitulation then was hailed as a great victory.

**Mine Inspection Bill Speeded by House Committee**  
WASHINGTON, March 10 (UP).—The House Rules Committee today gave right-of-way for floor consideration of the Federal Mine Inspection bill and a measure authorizing an annual \$1,500,000 appropriation for the Office of Government Reports.

The committee granted one hour of debate for the Mine Inspection bill and two hours for the office of government reports authorization.

## 400 Textile Workers Win Wage Increase

Four hundred employees of the New Bedford Rayon Co., New Bedford, Mass., will receive a wage increase of four cents an hour, retroactive to Feb. 2. It was announced here last night by the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO.

The increase was granted incident to the renewal of the closed shop contract between the union and the company. A mass meeting of the workers in New Bedford ratified the agreement.

## Allis-Chalmers Strikers Defeat Court Frame-Up

Efforts of Company, Through AFL, to 'Prove' That Strike Ballots Had Been Tampered With, Flatly Disproved; Strike Passes 47th Day

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 10.—The 47-day-old strike at the Allis-Chalmers plant is still going strong, with the strikers and the CIO labor movement generally pepped up at the latest defeat of a company attempt to frame court charges against the union.

Newest strikebreaking move, which was roundly defeated, came through the kind auspices of the A. F. of L., which put up two of its members to charge that the strike ballot, through which the walkout was called, was "fraudulent." The complainants, represented by the notorious company union lawyer, Arthur T. Spence, testified that the wording on the ballot had been deliberately reversed between the first and second votes in order to turn an anti-strike majority into a majority in favor of striking.

The first vote had been taken at a regular membership meeting of the union and showed 2,474 in favor of striking and 266 against. The second meeting, held a few days later, which was attended by the entire membership of the union and which also permitted non-members of the union to vote on the question, recorded 3,958 in favor of the strike, 788 against.

After a re-check of the testimony by the complainants, and two or three other non-union workers, the two big bundles that had been sealed immediately after the election and whose presentation was now demanded by the State Labor Board were opened by the attorneys for the union, Arthur W. Richter and Waldemar O. Sonzogni.

Earlier in the day, while the unopened bundles of ballots were reposing on the table, Spence, in his attempt to prove that the ballots had been tampered with, also told the state board that he intended to subpoena one member of the union who had written "No strike" across the face of his ballot and who, he declared, was afraid to testify. The attorney declared "it would be very significant if the peculiarly marked ballot were not found among those produced by the union." As the wording of the two sets of ballots were read by Attorney Richter and shown to be identical, a cheer ran through the audience.

Spence grabbed the ballots and, after having to admit that the wording was identical, began running through them—hoping to be able to announce the absence of the peculiar ballot. Unfortunately, however, he quickly found the specially marked ballot and had to admit that it exactly fulfilled the description and identification marks given him by the man who cast it.

Meanwhile responsibility for the continuance of the Allis-Chalmers strike here was placed squarely on the management of the company, which rejected peace proposals offered by the Office of Production Management, by representatives of the government agency.

The company refused to accept the so-called "Washington formula" for settlement which the CIO-United Auto Workers accepted to bring the six-week strike to a close.

High ranking officers of the CIO, the UAW and the management are in Washington with government mediators continuing their efforts to bring the company representatives to agreement.

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PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

## 4,000 Chicago Workers Mass Before Harvester, Demonstrate Labor's Support for Strikers

By Carl Harris

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, March 10.—Four thousand workers massed on the picket line in front of the Harvester plant this morning in a stirring display of citywide labor solidarity behind the Harvester strike.

The mass mobilization, in which local unions from every part of the city participated, was the fruit of a meeting held yesterday of the provisional committee to set up a CIO Council, which has the winning of the Harvester strike as its first order of business.

By 5:30 A. M. today the streets in front of the big McCormick Works were jammed with unionists, singing and cheering. This mighty display of solidarity was a warning against any attempt by the company to resort to strikebreaking by violence. Repetitions of the mass demonstration today are expected throughout the week.

The city's entire CIO movement rallied enthusiastically to the call

for the support of the Harvester strike yesterday by Grant Oakes, chairman of the Farm Equipment Workers' Organizing Committee.

"This is a battle for the entire labor movement," Oakes said at the meeting of 300 delegates from the overwhelming number of CIO locals in the city.

The meeting was the second large turnout in the past two weeks of representatives of the CIO locals, demanding that a CIO Council be established here democratically to cope with the problem of uniting the labor movement on a number of crucial issues.

The provisional committee has first of all adopted a program for winning the Harvester strike. The meeting unanimously approved the following proposals:

1.—To get out a leaflet in the name of the provisional committee explaining the issues in the Harvester strike, and to be distributed on a nationwide scale.

2.—To issue buttons for the purpose of raising money for the strike fund.

3.—To organize a large mass meeting in front of the International Harvester plant gates.

The overflow meeting yesterday indicated that practically the entire CIO movement here is unanimous in its demands for a constitutional convention to set up a council here in a democratic fashion. The locals are united in their refusal to recognize a secret council which was set up here by a handful of CIO officials headed by Sam Levin of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

"Levin's council is a dummy council, set up to prevent the establishment of a genuine democratic council here," declared Herb March of District 50, United Mine Workers of America.

Al Glenn, chairman of the provisional committee made the main report on discussions held with CIO chairman, Phillip Murray, in Pittsburgh last week, where the request was made that the CIO National office aid in the calling of a constitutional convention here.

Glenn reported that Murray

stated that he was ignorant of the facts regarding the Chicago situation and would send John Brophy, CIO director of councils, to Chicago. Brophy had still not arrived here today.

"The resolutions from locals and internationals of every large union here have indignantly repudiated this secret council and have demanded a constitutional convention," Glenn declared.

The following delegates were placed on the committee which will meet with Brophy:

Al Glenn; Herb March; Abe Feinglass, President of the International Fur and Leather Workers; Horace Drew, of the United Auto Workers; Archie Hummel, of the FEWOC; Pete Brown, of the P. W. O. C.; Frank Marek, of the United Office and Professional Workers; Patrick Skerry; Ernest DiMaio; A. Vanderveen, of the United Federal Workers; Tony Palsh, of the P. W. O. C.; A. Joy, of the United Construction Workers; Ben Brown; Tony Cavonius, of the FEWOC; and Edward Koruba, of the PWOC.

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# BUS DRIVERS STRIKE -- EVERY STRIKER A PICKET -- AND THEY GET PEOPLE'S SUPPORT



New York's first major transportation strike since 1926 found the bus-riding public lined up behind the modest demands of the strikers for an end to intolerable working conditions. Photos show (left to right) pickets at 59th St. and Fifth Ave. at a loading station on the Fifth Ave. Coach line. Strikers register for picket duty at Trans-

port Union headquarters, 103 W. 64th St. Pickets help people solve their transport problems by directing them to other modes of transit, and (right) strike chairman Matthias Kern, international board member of the Transport Workers of America.

—Daily Worker Photo

## F. D. R. TAKES OVER DRIVE AGAINST LABOR

(Continued from Page 1)

top-notch subsidiary, on Feb. 7.

But it is learned here that Fairless had met previously with Leon Henderson, head of the price stabilization division of the defense commission, and with high OPM officials.

Fairless is reported to have been told by Henderson and the other officials that the administration opposed wage increases at the present time on the ground that they would lead to "inflation."

DEADLOCK IN STEEL

Bolstered by administration advice to stand his ground, Fairless refused to make any concessions to the SWOC and the talk with Murray ended in a deadlock.

The big steel executive is then understood to have conferred with President Roosevelt and to have heard directly from the President that the administration does not favor wage increases.

At his next conference with Murray on Feb. 27, Fairless made the completely unsatisfactory proposal of a 2½-cent-per-hour wage increase as against the 10-cent increase demanded by the union.

Even this offer had the catch attached to it that the increase would be withdrawn at the point that U. S. Steel production dropped to 85 per cent of capacity.

The administration's stand in reference to the U. S. Steel situation is understood to be part of a general and definitely agreed opposition to any substantial wage increases.

While administration officials maintain that the reason for their stand is to prevent "inflation," the practical effect of their position is to guarantee big business that it will not have to give up any of its profits in higher wages and to force labor to pay for the arms program in taxes and higher prices.

100 MILLION PROFITS

CIO leaders point out that U. S. Steel can well afford to give labor a ten-cent increase in view of the \$102,000,000 in profits it cleaned up last year and continue to make plenty of money without raising the price of steel.

Testimony by former Ambassador Bullitt before the House Judiciary Committee this morning emphasized that administration policy is to force labor to bear the brunt of paying for the arms program.

The whole point of Bullitt's testimony was a plea for speed-up and longer hours by labor.

"The only thing any citizen has a right to think about is what he can do for his country and not what he can get from his country," he declared.

FASCISTS WHITE-WASHED

Completely white-washing high-placed fascists and appeasers, Bullitt placed the blame for the fall of France on labor and on the Communists.

Bullitt attacked French labor laws which were passed during the People's Front period and said that they were introduced "when production instead of being decreased had to be increased."

Rep. Thomas H. Eliot, Massachusetts Democrat, asked if social legislation had stopped French production.

"Yes," Bullitt replied promptly, and singled out the 40-hour law. "That did to a considerable extent reduce the output," he declared.

Bullitt said that strikes for higher wages in France were "largely caused by Communists," and continued to attack the French Communists who alone opposed the dis-

astrous appeasement program on the ground that they had "sabotaged" the defense of France.

After condemning French labor for not "sacrificing" enough, the self-styled labor expert said that there is a "striking parallel" between France prior to the German conquest and the situation in the United States.

"We are not producing at anything like the speed that is necessary," he said.

Chairman Hutton T. Summers of the judiciary committee and Rep. Sam Hobbs of Alabama, two of the most anti-labor members of Congress, beamed on Bullitt throughout his testimony.

"I think you have rendered a superb service by awakening our country to its danger," Hobbs said. Bullitt rushed from the committee room to the White House where he had an appointment with the President.

## Welfare Leaders Lash Anti-Strike Proposals

Opposition to "all current proposals designed to end labor's right to strike" was urged upon President Roosevelt and New York's Senators and Representatives by 12 social welfare leaders in a statement made public here yesterday.

Declaring that "the social gains of the last few years must not be sacrificed in the re-arrangement program," the signatories advocated extension of collective bargaining to all industries as "the democratic way to prevent strikes."

Copies of the statement were sent also to Attorney-General Robert H. Jackson and to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, co-directors of the Office of Production Management for Defense.

"Pending legislation designed to curb labor's rights," it continued, "is based largely on fear and anticipation that trade unions will demand higher wages to meet the rising cost of living. With substantial numbers of people still ill-clothed and ill-fed, it is imperative that the American worker be free to bargain for an adequate wage so that he may gain for himself and his family that security, independence, and self-respect on which our democracy rests."

OUTSTANDING SIGNERS

Signers of the declaration, who subscribed as individuals, include: Evelyn Adler, President, Social Service Employees Union, Local 19, United Office and Professional Workers of America.

Frank Baneroff, Editor, Social Work Today.

Antoinette Cannon, Instructor, New York School of Social Work.

John Fitch, Instructor, New York School of Social Work.

Lester Granger, Assistant Executive Secretary, National Urban League.

Dorothy Kahn, Assistant Executive Secretary, American Association of Social Workers.

Harry Lurie, Executive Director, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

Clifford T. McAvoy, Deputy Commissioner of Welfare, New York City.

Hiram Motherwell, Editor, Better Times.

Bertha Reynolds, Consultant, Staff Development Programs.

Mary Van Kleeck, Director of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation.

Walter West, Executive Secretary, American Association of Social Workers.

## School Board Plans Ouster Of Schappes

Retreating in pell-mell disorder in the face of fire from the Rapp-Coudert Committee, the Board of Higher Education last night moved to institute removal proceedings against Morris U. Schappes, City College tutor who recently admitted five-year membership in the Communist Party.

This is the first case since the World War in the memory of veteran observers, that discharge of teachers has been sought on political reasons. The sub-committee of the Board, headed by Laussen P. Stone, however, will make the recommendation on the ground that Schappes was guilty of "conduct unbecoming a teacher."

Discharge of Schappes will be recommended to acting CNYC President Harry N. Wright by the conduct committee of the Board, which met late yesterday afternoon to study a transcript of testimony given before the Rapp-Coudert inquiry by William M. Canning, a history instructor at the college. Canning listed 50 instructors and other workers at the college, including Schappes, as Communists.

Demands upon Vice-Chairman Sen. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Manhattan Republican, for an opportunity to answer the Canning testimony have thus far been ignored. The committee's action promptly evoked a blistering answer from Dr. Bella V. Dodd, chairman of the Committee for the Defense of Public Education, and a pledge that the teachers' union would defend "all its members against victimization and unjust dismissal."

Charging the Board Committee with cowardice, Dr. Dodd said: "Facing of an issue requires courage. The Board of Education committee, however, prefers to dodge the issue of academic freedom and political liberty for teachers at a time when to face it would mean breasting the tide of war hysteria beginning to envelop the schools."

"Such precipitate action can be designed only to intimidate members of the College Teachers Union and others who have refused to hide their opinion that the Rapp-Coudert investigation is an attempt to undermine free public education."

Meanwhile, beset by attacks from the executive council of the American Federation of Teachers and AFT President William Green, seeking their expulsion, officers of Local 5 of the Teachers Union made public a four-page printed folder answering charges of their foes.

The Teachers executive council recently decreed a nation-wide referendum of union members on expulsion of Local 5 of New York teachers, Local 537, College Teachers, and Local 537 of Philadelphia.

Much of the material used by the executive council against the New York locals is being used in the Rapp-Coudert committee. An important part of the executive council ammunition was provided by one Nate Fein of Local 5, for a long time known to be associated with a Trotskyite group in the local. Chief of Fein's arguments, copies of which was provided to the anti-union press, was that Local 5 followed the Communist Party's line.

Miners Will Present Union Terms Today

(Continued from Page 1)

annual vacation with pay; seniority; improved safety provisions and mandatory permission for mine inspectors to enter mines; more adequate medical care and hospitalization in mining communities with a voice to the union in supervision of the facilities.

Another series of demands related to meeting the rapid mechanization of the mines, providing for increased pay commensurate with production rise and other ways to meet the wholesale displacement of miners.

The union is prepared to come before the conference with a thorough study on the industry to back its proposals. The indications are the mechanization issue will be even more sharply put before this conference than it was in 1939. The displacement of miners by mechanical loaders and conveyor equipment has been at a particularly rapid rate since.

Despite the heavy increase in coal production the 200-day guarantee demand, because of mechanization, appears no less pressing today. Unemployment is felt no less keenly in most coal areas.

Wages in the mines remain par-

ticularly low—\$4 a day for seven hours as the base rate in the North and \$5.00 in Southern mines. Annual earnings of miners have remained at about \$900.

No less important will be the renewed demand that the operators voluntarily open their doors to mine inspectors. The union's fight for the mine-inspection bill in Congress has been blocked by a powerful lobby of mine operators. With over 1,400 mine deaths last year, the highest in a decade, the safety demand will be among the foremost.

## BUS STRIKE IS SOLID; PUBLIC BACKS WALKOUT

Quill Answers Mayor, Cites Real Issues of Walkout

(Continued from Page 1)

Matthias Kern, chief strike organizer, on down, are stressing this issue of schriety.

And not the least trace of violence is seen. The only weapons about are the night sticks which Mayor LaGuardia's police carry as they through the picketing zones in great force.

President Quill replied effectively late yesterday to the abuse, which Mayor LaGuardia and the bus companies has been heaping on the Transport workers Union.

THE REAL ISSUE

Mayor LaGuardia, said Quill, was not the issue.

The strike, said Quill, "is not a fight with the Mayor. It is a fight with the companies for better wages, shorter hours and better working conditions for the employees. There is nothing else."

Quill pointedly denied City Hall assertions that the Mayor had invited him to City Hall.

If the mayor invited him, he would go to City Hall to discuss the strike, said Quill, but he wouldn't go alone. He would take his entire negotiating committee with him.

Quill sharply replied also to attacks by John A. Ritchie, chairman of the two bus companies, who said the union alone was responsible for the strike.

COMPANY'S BAD FAITH

Ritchie's companies, said Quill, "proved to our satisfaction that they were not ready to negotiate in good faith, when they came across with the counter proposal that we remove one man from the bus (the Fifth Avenue Coach Company proposal) . . . do away with paid legal holidays and sick leave."

"What if strikebreakers are brought in?" asked one reporter. In that case, said Quill:

"We would use the strength of our whole organization to win this strike."

"Do you anticipate that there will be any scabs brought in?" asked another reporter.

"No," answered Quill. "This is not 1916. Our's is an industrial union. Neither is it 1934 in Chicago. Ritchie himself brought in strikebreakers and gangsters to smash a strike there and won. But he will not do it here."

Quill then reminded reporters that the Byrnes law forbade the importation of strikebreakers across state lines.

"We are preparing for a long drawn-out fight," added Quill, "and our men are one hundred per cent solid. We feel that our demands are fully justified in consideration of the rising cost of living, with prices shooting sky high, and with the company showing a profit of \$2,033,000."

"May I ask you newspapermen," said Quill later, "to encourage your papers to testify that the present strike is the most peaceful strike in the history of New York, and we intend to keep it that way."

"We have instructed our people," he went on, "to refuse to allow any man on the picket line under the influence of drink, or who refuses to follow union discipline."

Down at City Hall, meanwhile, reporters were sending in a note to Mayor LaGuardia. "Have you been in communication with the Transport Workers Union?" it read.

The note came back with the answer "No," in the mayor's handwriting.

## Giant Bus Monopoly Fleeces Public Through Maze of Holding Companies

(Continued from Page 1)

finance committees of the Chicago Motor Coach Co.

—ditto of the New York City Omnibus Corporation.

—ditto of the Fifth Ave. Coach Co.

—ditto of the N. Y. Subways Corp.

His son, John Hertz, Jr., is a member of the board of directors of the Fifth Avenue Coach and the N. Y. City Omnibus.

John A. Ritchie, chairman of the Fifth Avenue Coach Corporation and the New York City Omnibus Corporation is also chairman of the board of the all-powerful Omnibus Corporation of Chicago.

How it works is this: The Omnibus Corporation, parent of them all, controls more than 92 per cent of the Fifth Avenue Coach stock.

It controls the New York City Omnibus Corporation through direct ownership of about half its stock.

It also controls the Chicago Motor Coach Company.

Each one of these, in turn, have a group of satellites. The New York City Omnibus has as subsidiaries, for example, the Madison Avenue Coach Co., Inc., the Eighth Avenue Coach Corporation, the Street Railways Liquidating Corporation and the Motor Coach Supplies Corporation. (The latter, as its name indicates, sells supplies to its parent—at any price dictated by its parent and charged off to operating expenses.)

Fifth Avenue Coach controls the Champlain Coach Lines, the Gray Line Motor Transportation Com-

pany and the Frontier Coach Company.

It is the profits of the parent holding company which, above all, must be examined. Omnibus Corporation, according to Poor's Manual, 1940, reported gross revenues for 1939 of \$23,563,022 and a net income after every conceivable deduction of \$3,432,414.

Dividends to the Omnibus Corporation—which did not carry a single passenger—were \$2,047,822 after deducting fancy officers' salaries and bonuses. Other stockholders received \$1,007,172.

Common stock, the par value of which was \$6, "earned" \$1.72 in 1939, which, in schoolboy arithmetic amounts to about 29 per cent, a neat haul on an investment in any language. Return on net property, according to Poor's, was 12.91 per cent.

All this, it must be remembered, was after all the affiliated companies had cut juicy melons for the

insiders. "During the calendar year 1939 the New York City Omnibus Corporation paid two dividends to its stockholders aggregating \$4 a share," blithely admits the latest published report of the company.

Little wonder then that neither the Mayor nor the company officials could answer Transport Workers Union President Michael J. Quill when the latter charged that the N. Y. C. Omnibus Corporation earned net profits of \$2,000,000 a year and had received 100 per cent on its investment.

There was no answer. Quill further showed that the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. boosted its value of \$3,500,000 in 1920 to \$10,000,000 in 1940 and paid dividends of \$9,500,000 in the same period. Wages, he said, dropped \$750,000 since 1929.

No answer has been forthcoming to Quill's analysis—unless it is in the widespread public support of the business magnificent "holiday."

## Fur Leaders' Sentence Upheld

(Continued from Page 1)

alias Yerliamatus, Loukas, who was proven in the earlier trial to be a provocateur, once associated with the Lepke-Gurrah gangsters and who confessed to acts of throwing stench bombs into fur shops as a hindrance. His, in fact, is the basic testimony upon which the opinion appears to be reached.

A sample of the basis upon which convictions are upheld, is the reason given for upholding the 15-month sentence upon Winogradsky. The judges found that he met Lou-

kas on the street and asked him how long he would remain a "G-Man" in referring his stooge-like activities and work in behalf of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice to cook up a case against the union.

Potash and Vafades were sentenced to two years, Hattis to a year. Kochinsky was out on bail pending the appeal.

The Circuit Court's action follows by several days the ruling of the State Court of Appeals upholding the conviction of Jack Schneider, who filled Winogradsky's vacancy,

## Hodson Fires Union Civil Service Worker After Red-Baiting Pressure

Welfare Commissioner William Hodson yesterday fired from his department Mrs. Anna Lyons, union member, as a concession to furious red-baiting attack launched against the Civil Service Commission by the Al Smith Councilman Committee.

The Lyons case, which occupied the center of the stage during the Smith Committee hearing at City Hall, revolved around alleged misstatements on job applications concerning her citizenship.

The Civil Service Commission had dismissed her from her job as social investigator in 1938, penalizing her more than \$1,000 in salary for the misstatement, and then rehired her. She is a naturalized citizen.

Throughout the day Myron Ellis, assistant counsel for the committee, reviewed the case of Mrs. Lyons. When she first went to work for the old Emergency Relief Bureau in 1931 she claimed citizenship by her marriage to David Lyons, who gave his birthplace as San Francisco. Mrs. Lyons was born in Russia.

Her misstatement, which she admitted she made in 1938 after the relief workers were taken into competitive civil service, was that she was born in Canada.

For this misstatement and failure to list on her application three arrests for picketing, the Civil Service Commission punished her by striking her from the payroll for four and a half months. She was later reinstated by the Commission at a reduced salary.

"Even though she had in this case submitted a false affidavit this

was sufficiently severe punishment," Paul J. Kern, president of the Civil Service Commission, declared.

RABBI GIVES DATA

But the Smith Committee was not satisfied with this. Mr. Ellis challenged two affidavits from California establishing the birth of Mr. Lyons there. One was a statement from Rabbi R. Baer, of Oakland, stating he officiated at the circumcision of David Lavinsky (now Lyons) eight days after his birth.

The other was a sworn statement from David Kauf, of Alameda, asserting he was present at the ceremony.

David Lyons stated on the witness stand he was a citizen.

At the hearing Mrs. Lyons brought out that because a divorce from Lyons complicated her record she then applied for citizenship and got her papers last year.

Mrs. Lyons was represented at the hearing by D. W. Leiser, attorney for the State, County and Municipal Workers of America.

The Smith Committee made much of testimony of Luther Throckmorton, of the Department of Immigration, who stated Mr. Lyons was listed in Mrs. Lyons' citizenship applications and final papers as having been born in Russia and not San Francisco.

But the main point Counsel Ellis seemed to be concerned with during the hearing was to show that Mrs. Lyons was "class conscious" and a member of the District, County and Municipal Workers (CIO).

To bolster his claims of a "red

plot," counsel for the committee called Margaret Flanagan, assistant to Deputy Welfare Commissioner Clifford McAvoy, to the stand.

She read a 1933 report which stated Mrs. Lyons "seems to be Communist" and "carries her work well." This report recommended Mrs. Lyons dismissal.

Another welfare worker, Miss Mildred Mann, read into the record a report, characterizing Mrs. Lyons as "extremely radical, class conscious, but a good investigator."

Civil Service Commissioner Wallace Sayre told the committee that actions of the commission in returning Mrs. Lyons to the civil service after she had been penalized for misstatements was "entirely legal."

At this point Councilman James A. Burke of Queens made a motion to ask the presence of a member of the District Attorney's staff at the hearings. The motion was not taken to a vote.

Commenting on Commissioner Hodson's decision to oust Mrs. Lyons from the Welfare Department, Commissioner Kern said that if no new facts had been presented to warrant her discharge she is, so far as the commission is concerned, "qualified to continue the work that she has performed with apparent satisfaction since 1931."

"Commissioner Hodson may be inclined to excessive severity in her case," Kern said, "because she was originally appointed by a previous administration. Such a factor would not enter the judgment of the Civil Service Commission, however."



## WAR PROFITEERING SCANDALS WASHINGTON CAN'T HUSH

## Anti-Trust Actions Against Industrial Barons Are Buried By Gov't, While Profiteers Make Grab-Bag of 'Defense' Funds

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

(This is the third and last in a series of three articles on new developments in the "defense" program.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—This is a story about two mysteries: about a missing anti-trust suit and about a big tin smelter which is being located 1,000 miles from nowhere.

And it is also a story about the four different ways in which the nation's big copper barons are cashing in on an alleged shortage of that vital metal in the "defense" program.

The solution of the two mysteries is in the influence which important government officials have been exerting to their own advantage.

In the case of the copper companies there is large scale profiteering despite a long-standing feud which used to exist between President Roosevelt and the copper barons.

As we will see in this story a high-placed official in the "defense" program is always helpful. But this is not absolutely essential for war profiteering. For the very

essence of the administration's arms program is profits for the nation's major corporations, and practically every branch of big business is cashing in.

About four months ago the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice began to prepare a prosecution against the Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company for violation of the Sherman Act.

Involved in this case was the company's monopolistic stranglehold on patents for the production of safety glass.

Officials in the anti-trust division were convinced that they had an airtight case. They said privately that it was one of the strongest they had ever prepared.

## FORGOTTEN

But strangely enough this case has never been filed in the courts, and the likelihood is that it never will be. The material prepared by the anti-trust division is still languishing in the files of the Department of Justice.

The explanation of this little incident is simple enough. John D. Biggers, who is head of Libby-Owens-Ford, is also an important official in the Office of Production

Management. He is the director of its production division.

Even more startling is the case of the \$3,500,000 loan for the construction of a tin smelter which was recently awarded by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Administration officials had long professed interest in the construction of a large tin smelter which does not now exist in the United States. The purpose of this scheme allegedly was to make the United States independent of foreign companies in the production of tin which is one of the most strategic metals in the armaments program.

Two American companies, Phelps-Dodge and American Metals had done experimental work in tin smelting plants in Bayonne, N. J., and Long Island City and were anxious to build a tin smelter.

But Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator who has supervision over RFC, suddenly announced a few days ago that the tin smelter would be run by a Dutch firm.

The \$3,500,000 loan was granted to N. V. Billiton Maatschappij, owners of tin mines in the Dutch East Indies.

Why did this happen? Again the answer is very simple.

The Dutch firm was the only one which was willing to build the tin smelter in Texas City, Texas, of all places.

Experts here point out that Texas City, Texas is the worst possible site for a tin smelter. It is far removed from the great steel mills in Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Birmingham, Chicago, Cleveland and the Mahoning Valley.

## IN JONES EMPIRE

Texas City, Texas is distinguished only by the fact that it is located in the heart of Jesse Jones' real estate and banking holdings in the area of Houston, Texas City, Texas may be a long way off from any steel mill but it is pretty close to Houston.

John D. Biggers and Jesse Jones managed to benefit rather handsomely for their connections with the "defense" program. But the big copper companies are doing alright by themselves despite the fact that they once had a bitter feud with the President.

When Mr. Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy during the first World War, the price of

copper shot up from around 15 cents a pound to 37½ cents.

In later years the President attacked Anaconda Copper and the other copper companies both privately and publicly. During the New Deal era particularly, Anaconda Copper spent money generously to light the President.

And it is true now that the copper companies do not have as many "dollar a year" men or big shots in the "defense" program as other major industrial corporations. And it is also true that Administration officials have proudly proclaimed that they are keeping the price of copper pegged at 12 cents a pound, which incidentally, still gives the companies a nice margin of profit in their big holdings.

The copper companies, however, have their own ways of making money out of the administration's war program. And the truth of the matter is that the administration is cooperating with them.

The first important way in which the copper barons are making war profits is by raising the price of brass a quarter of a cent a pound. Brass is important for shells and munitions.

All of the big copper companies are thoroughly integrated. They own the companies which produce brass out of copper and zinc.

Anaconda Copper controls American Brass, Kennecott Copper owns Chase Copper and Brass, and Phelps-Dodge owns the Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Division. Thus, without a direct increase in the price of copper, the copper barons are charging more for their products.

The second way in which they are profiting from the "defense" program is by receiving substantial gifts from the government in the shape of brand new modern brass plants.

The nation's brass mills are only producing now about 52 per cent of their potential capacity of 95,000 pounds. But the administration is arranging loans for new plants amounting to \$37,000,000 which will give the companies 79 per cent more capacity than they now have.

And strangely enough the government is locating its plants in the Midwest far away from the strongly unionized brass center in the Connecticut Valley.

The third way in which these

companies are cashing in is by means of the large copper purchases which the government is making through the Metal Reserve Corporation in South America. Purchases of 235,000 tons of copper, mostly from Chile, have already been made.

## WALL ST. "NEIGHBORS"

These purchases are supposed to be a shining example of the administration's "good neighbor" policy. But it is not generally known that the copper mines of Chile and other South American countries are owned by our old friends, Anaconda Copper, Phelps-Dodge, Kennecott Copper, and American Metals.

The government is buying South American copper at 10 cents a pound, which gives the companies a margin of about four or five cents profit since they pay incredibly low wages to native peon labor.

The fourth way in which the copper companies expect to make money has not materialized yet, but it is expected to shortly. This is through an increase in the price of domestic copper.

Most of the large companies and many of the smaller ones have

a number of shut-down "marginal" mines which they don't operate now because these mines do not net a profit on 12-cent copper.

As the domestic demand for copper increases, the big companies are expected to insist on a rise in price so that they can make money not only on their large mines but also on some of these smaller, less modern "marginal" mines.

The case of the copper companies is significant because it indicates that while pull in the defense set-up is helpful, the nature of the administration's arms program is such that every group in American big business is cashing in.

In his message to the 77th Congress, the President said:

"We must especially beware of that small group of selfish men who would clip the wings of the American eagle in order to feather their own nests."

But that was apparently just an oratorical flourish. For "that small group of selfish men" is making profits now as never before, and is to be found at the very heart of OPM and the other defense agencies.

## Phila. Morgan Gas Utility Protected by Gov't's S. E. C.

S. E. C. Refuses to Void Lease of Phila. Gas Company Which Has Been Found Guilty of Law Violations; Has Been Robbing Public for Years

By Ernest Pendrell

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Despite the fact that as long ago as Jan. 6, 1939 the Securities and Exchange Commission under William O. Douglas' chairmanship declared the United Gas Improvement Co. a violator of the law of the land, the SEC last week refused the demand of State Senator H. Jerome Jaspas of Pennsylvania to void their lease which will run for another 18 years.

The U.G.I. is charged with violating the Utility Holding Act of 1935.

The United Gas Improvement Co. is a Morgan combine which controls both the Philadelphia Gas and Electric Companies.

Senator Jaspas in his charges declared: "It is imperative that the Philadelphia Gas Works Company be severed completely from the U.G.I. system in order to establish free competition between gas and electricity. Without such a severance there is virtually no hope of adequate relief for the gas and electricity users for at least the next 18 years."

The vast \$200,000,000 Morgan gas and electricity empire which sells Philadelphia its gas and electricity through its two subsidiaries has been overcharging its citizens since the turn of the century and the SEC apparently will do nothing about it. Jaspas demanded the

right to participate in the inquiry. He was denied his request.

The recent blast which killed five people and injured 30 others in South Philadelphia and was caused by the leak in a gas main has brought the long struggle of the people versus the gas and electric companies into the open once more.

## 1935 RIOTS

In 1935 there were actually riots in this city against the lease to the U.G.I. Way back in March of 1922 a Federal Grand Jury upon the insistence of the people of this city indicted the gas company for a monopoly in the field of gas mania. Six months later the then Attorney General Daugherty of the infamous Harding cabinet ordered the indictment quashed. On February 10th, 1922, the City Council voted a \$218,000 fine to be levied because U.G.I. supplied the city with sub-standard gas. With the

aid of then Councilman Roper the U.G.I. did not pay the fine.

On March 3, 1940, the Securities and Exchange Commission ordered an investigation of the U.G.I. Almost immediately that body turned around as they are now doing, and postponed the hearings indefinitely.

And the people of Philadelphia now being overcharged on their gas bill each and every month get robbed in more ways than one. The story of control of gas by the U.G.I. is most startling especially when you realize that the \$80,000,000 Gas Works belongs to the people of Philadelphia, could be operated by the city and the citizens saved enormous sums in interest and principle paid to the bankers.

At present Philadelphia must pay 75 cents a month for gas regardless of how much they use. This rate was established in November 1939 when the rate was raised from 72 cents for 1,000 cubic feet to 75 cents for 800 cubic feet. While such overcharging is going on, in literally thousands of cases people who use only 400 or 500 cubic feet of gas must pay for 800, the company showed a net profit in 1940 of \$28,635,784.

## VAST HOLDINGS

The empire extends from one end of the country to the other. It controls: The Arizona Power Co. in Arizona, the Concord Gas Company and Manchester Gas Co. in New Hampshire, Wyandotte County Gas Co. in Kansas, Nashville Gas and Heating in Tennessee and also some non-utility properties in the southwest. The U.G.I. although claiming it doesn't control the Connecticut Power and Light nevertheless owns 61 per cent of its stock and also controls, although with equally heated denials the Public Service Co. of New Jersey through its \$56,000,000 investment in this company.

Now it would appear that the city administration through G. Coe Farrier, Assistant City Solicitor has asked the SEC not to "divorce" Philadelphia Gas Company from the U.G.I.

Here's what's behind this particular move to split the monopoly, have the city run the gas works and reduce the price to the election slogan of 1937 for a 50 cent gas rate for 1,000 cubic feet.

In July 1939 the city, paying 57 per cent of its budget at that time in interest and principle, had to borrow \$41,000,000 to meet this exorbitant interest rate on its city bonds. It put the city-owned gas works up for hook.

The actual loan wasn't \$41,000,000 although that is what was borrowed. The loan was only \$39,950,000 since the city simultaneously repaid \$1,050,000 on a quarterly installment on the gas plant. Nor will the city pay back only \$41,000,000 and a fair interest rate. Citizens Business, the publication of the Bureau of Municipal Research, estimates that the loan will cost the city at least \$51,200,000 in 12 years. That makes the interest rate more than 4 per cent.

According to Moody's Investors Guide this interest rate was at least twice as great as the prevailing rate for loans of that size which is about 2 per cent. So the people of Philadelphia get taken for a ride once more on the loan, the interest rate, and the rate of gas.



HUGE DAM TAKING SHAPE ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER: A traveling crane lowering concrete on the spillway section of the TVA Watts Bar dam being constructed in Eastern Tennessee. Closing of the dam gates is scheduled for December this year. The completed barrier will be 97 feet high and 2,965 feet long.

## Strike Closes Pittsburgh Newspaper

Walkout Follows Use of Non-Union Men in 'Aid Britain' Issue

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, March 10.—The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, a Paul Block newspaper, has suspended publication because of a strike resulting from the paper's special "aid to Britain" edition last Thursday.

Outside circulation men belonging to the Pittsburgh Newspaper Alliance, A. F. of L. are on strike

because a promotion man not belonging to the union took charge of the special edition's distribution and because society folk took the paper in their limousines to the debutante salsas.

Prominently displaying a large Union Jack on its front page, the paper was part of an "aid to Britain" demonstration organized by the British war relief society of which H. Edgar Lewis, Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. president, is Pittsburgh head. The "celebration" however, was reliably accounted to have been a fizzle insofar as paper sales were concerned.

Most of the noonday crowd passed up the chance to buy from social register salesladies. Suspension of publication "until further notice" resulted from the refusal of most of the non-striking newspaper employees to walk through the picket line set up Friday and again Sunday night.

## Local 302 to Elect Delegates To Convention

United Rank and File Ticket Forecasts Victory

Members of Cafeteria Employees, Local 302 A. F. of L. will name 17 delegates to the International convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, in a special election today.

Balloting will take place at Palm Gardens, 306 West 52nd St., from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. today. The United Rank and File Ticket, representing the local's militant administration, is expected to repeat the same victory it registered recently in the union's general election, in which the "United Right" Ticket, was trounced by a heavy majority.

## PROGRESSIVE BACKING

The Rank and File slate is backed by the Independent Hellenic Club and other of the most progressive forces of the union.

The delegation will be headed by President Costas Dritsas and Secretary-Treasurer Sam Kramberg who, according to the local's by-laws are automatically in the delegation.

Both see as the main task of the delegates at Cincinnati, where the convention will be held, a fight against red-baiting in the union.

2,400 in New Jersey Plant Strike for Boost

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 10 (UP).—Employees of the Cornell-Dubilier Electrical Corp. here struck today, demanding wage increases. The plant employs 2,400 workers and has defense sub-contracts totaling \$1,500,000. The strike was voted by the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

## Wide Backing Reported For Spanish Aid Parley

Conference on Refugee Problems to Be Held in Washington March 15-16; Churches, Unions, Other Groups to Attend

Quick and widespread response has been received from many cities to the initial call to a National Emergency Conference in Washington, D. C., Saturday and Sunday, March 15-16, on "An Immediate Program to Aid Spanish Refugees." It was reported yesterday at the offices of the United Spanish Aid Committee, 425 Fourth Ave.

Cities which have already elected delegates from church, language and fraternal organizations, trade unions, professional and neighborhood groups, Y's, and posts of the Lincoln Brigade veterans, include Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and Milwaukee. Miss Helen R. Bryan, executive secretary, said. Additional responses, she added, are expected momentarily from many other points, including Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, Pittsburgh and New Jersey. The delegates will arrive in Washington on Saturday at 8 A.M. The first session of the conference will open at 2 P.M. at the Hamilton Hotel, 14th and K St.

Other specific proposals to be considered include further relief for Spanish refugees in Santo Domingo, Mexico, and Chile; the prevention of deportation of refugees from the United States to certain death in Franco Spain; direct aid to Spanish republicans and International Volunteers in Spain and a campaign for total guaranteed amnesty; and a campaign to prevent the forced return of refugees now in French concentration camps to Spain.

New York delegates will leave at 12:30 Friday night, meeting at the Chanin Building, 122 E. 42nd St., where they will take a bus to the Jersey City station of the Baltimore and Ohio R.R. For other details delegates are urged to communicate with the committee.

## Maryland Labor to Name Candidate

Independent for Congress to Be Discussed by CIO Parley

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., March 10.—A conference between members of the executive board of the Western Maryland Industrial Union Council and State CIO leaders to work out plans for nominating an independent candidate for the seat in the House of Representatives left vacant by the death of Representative Byron will be held in Annapolis tomorrow, it was announced today by Lindley Dye president of the Council.

Representative Byron met his death in the crash of an airline last week.

President Dye declared that labor will take an active part in the coming special election and recalled the important role the Western Maryland Council has played in the past.

## Convicted for Telling Truth in Pa. Petition Case

Worker Found Guilty of 'Perjury' Because He Admitted That His Grand Jury Story Was Falsified Due to Intimidation

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, March 10.—A worker was convicted here for telling the truth.

A sealed verdict from a jury which stayed out four hours found Mark Sumrack guilty of perjury because he insisted on telling the truth at the trials of the Communist nominating petition circulators held last Fall.

Sumrack, a thirty-eight year old coal miner from Oakmont, Pa., was ordered arrested by Judge Frank Graff when he testified that he had known he was signing a Communist nominating petition. Previously, he had told the Grand Jury that he thought it was a petition "to keep America out of war." He explained that he had so testified at the Grand Jury because he had been so intimidated by publicity in the Pittsburgh Press and by county detectives that he had feared he would lose his job.

Defense counsel William S. Burleigh asked the jury to bring in a not guilty verdict because Sumrack had not committed "willful and corrupt" perjury according to the law. Sumrack, Burleigh pointed out, could have held to the story he told the Grand Jury, as so many others did.

Instead, when he realized that his Grand Jury testimony was being used to railroad Communist petition circulators to conviction, he decided to tell the truth at the trials.

In addition to the fact that Graff was the judge of his own victim, the case was highlighted by the fact that the prosecutor, Assistant District Attorney Russell Adams, took a position identical with that of the defense in the trials of the petition circulators.

"He must have known what he was signing. Anyone could tell it was a nominating petition," Adams told the jury.

Later in his charge, Judge Graff said: "In civil law, there is a presumption that the signer knows what he signs." In the petition trials, he had refused to accept this position as taken by chief defense attorney Cyrus A. Davis.

The position taken by the prosecution was such that it completely contradicted the stand taken by the district attorney's office during the trials of the petition circulators. The convictions were based upon the testimony of intimidated witnesses that the petitions had been misrepresented to them. Sumrack's arrest, with that of Vencil Svoboda, 43-year-old railroad worker who also repudiated his Grand Jury testimony, was for the purpose of preventing other witnesses from admitting intimidation at the Grand Jury hearings.

Attorney Burleigh announced that the Sumrack case would be appealed immediately.

"I am confident," Mr. Burleigh said, "that the Superior Court will uphold the defense contention that perjury requires witnesses to the act and that it must be willful and corrupt false swearing. None of this is present in this case." Sumrack is out on bond pending the appeal.

## Pages from Foster's Life. . . .

## Hard-line Skinners

In 1907, when the S. P. & S. railroad was being built along the north bank of the Columbia River from Spokane to Portland, I worked for a railroad grading outfit near White Salmon, Washington. The job was a typical Western layout, and the rookmen, muckers and skinners came from all the West. In the towns along the line the sky was the limit in "entertainment"; they were full of gamblers, prostitutes and every other species that preyed upon Western workers.

The "working stiff," totally unorganized, had to accept pretty much whatever wages, hours and working and living conditions the bosses decided upon. How little a worker's life was valued was illustrated one day when two rookmen, caught by a premature blast, were blown to bits. All we found of them was a shoe with a torn-off foot inside. The hard-boiled boss heaved this in his hand a moment, and remarking, "Well, I guess we can't have a funeral over that," threw the grisly object into the swirling Columbia River.

The "gippo" sub-contractor for whom I worked operated a number of "slips," "wheelers" and "fresnos," which are scrapers for

grading work. The drivers were typical "hard-line" skinners, and hence among the most picturesque of all the migratory workers of the West. Homeless, familyless, drifting from one railroad grading camp to another, they were saturated with craft pride and looked down with contempt upon all "scissor-bills" and "home-guards." For some reason which I was never able to fathom, many of them were "snowbirds"—coastline birds.

The hard-line skinners got their craft name from their dexterity in using their reins as whips. With a well-placed snap of the long "line" they would knock a patch of skin off a horse or mule. The flanks of these animals were usually white with scars from such cruel flogging. Most contractors strictly forbade the practice. I learned to perform this stunt, although I never used it on a horse or mule.

I drove a Fresno, a scraper about seven feet wide, pulled by four mules abreast. I was a teamster of experience in logging and

boning" (to be beaten over the tail-bone with a club), and by God he was going to see they got it. Now all this was a jolt to me, as I thought I was doing a very good job with the four "spoiled" mules.

Next day the stable-boy, equipped with a stout "sap," came up and had me turn over the "lines" to him. He would show me how mules should be driven. Now, mules have a great cunning, and skinners universally consider them uncannily intelligent. It is a never-failing source of wonder when, regularly as clock-work, grading camp mules set up an infernal braying a few minutes before noon knock-off time. They seem to know just what time it is. So no sooner had the boss, brandishing his club, taken hold of the reins than the intelligent mules sensed trouble in the air and prepared to fight.

We were working on a grade fill, and to unload our broad Fresno scrapers two of the mules had to go over and down the side of the grade. One had to plow through the soft sliding earth knee-deep. Usually the skinner stood on the solid ground as the mules went through the difficult dumping process; but the boss, club in hand, followed the off-mule over the side, viciously "tail-boning" the animal as it struggled desperately to clamber



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

through the loose earth. The second time around the boss repeated his stunt. But this time, the off-mule suddenly stopped and lightning-like, lifted a hind leg and dealt him a crashing blow in the face. Without even a moan the boss collapsed and rolled head over heels to the bottom of the fill. Half a dozen men scrambled down and picked him up, dead to the world. His face was all bashed in. The doctor said his skull was fractured but he would probably live. I never knew what finally became of him, for, in accordance with good skinner tradition, I had quit my job the moment the boss took the lines from my hand to teach me to drive. But I thought that perhaps my system of skinning mules was the best after all.

(Tomorrow: The Railroad Spirit)



## Daily Worker

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TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1941

### Who Is Stupid and Arrogant In the Bus Strike?

By what right does Mayor LaGuardia hurl the adjectives "stupid, obstinate and arrogant" at the bus strikers? By what right does the New York Times speak editorially of the people deciding the outcome of the walk-out and then incite the people to break the strike?

Arrogance there has been a plenty in this set-up. It is the exclusive property of the big bus corporations. They have cynically met the demands of the workers with a proposal for wage cuts (at this time!) and for throwing men out of work. Obstinacy has also been theirs, in refusing to make any counter-proposals of any sort to the legitimate items put forward by the Transport Workers Union.

If anyone has been stupid in this situation, it is the Mayor himself, who has taken his stand in this fashion with the profiteering corporations. The unions have heard the Mayor's type of language before, in other strike showdowns; it has always been the language of the strikebreaking official, seeking to put the burden for the crimes of the corporations on the shoulders of the striking men.

The welfare of the other unions of New York is bound up with that of these 3,500 bus strikers.

A gain by the Transport Workers Union on the bus lines—in wages, hours and working conditions—will give to men and women in other trades a better opportunity to make marked headway in obtaining proper living standards.

What the bus drivers are asking will also make for safety and for better service. Men who work for 48 hours per week and get an ample vacation will be enabled to provide safety and service much more adequately than men tired out from long hours and meager vacations.

The corporations involved have piled profits upon profits. The New York City Omnibus Corp. has earned net returns to the tune of \$2,000,000 per year; the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. has pocketed \$9,500,000 between 1920 and 1940 while jacking up its "value" from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

These are the interests which have stood stubbornly for wage cuts and for a reduction in the number of jobs, the very corporations which have handed this overwhelming gravy bowl of profits through franchises from the city of New York.

The bus drivers, by their 100 per cent walk-out, have expressed their own solid determination to win the conditions to which they are entitled. The rest of the New York labor movement can rally to their side, and insist that the obstinate and arrogant corporations grant the men their just demands. A victory for the bus drivers is a victory for every one of the common people of the Greater City.

### The Familiar William Green Stiletto

William Green's support of the reactionary drive to destroy the teachers' union is a shocking thing. But no more shocking than his role with regard to the whole labor movement, including the AFL. Always he has used red-baiting as a club to undermine progressive unions, and to attack their democratically-chosen, progressive leadership.

At a time when the organized teachers are fighting valiantly for their unity and existence and for decent educational standards, Green stabs them in the back by helping the Rapp-Coudert witch-hunters. Specifically, he announces support of the reactionary executive council of the American Federation of Teachers which has suspended two teachers' unions, an action which is to come up in a referendum. It will be "a sorry day," Green states treacherously, when the A. F. of T. council cannot thus "clean house"—which means breaking up unions by red hunts.

Actually, it will be a sorry day when this can take place, and sorrier still when the rank and file membership of the A. F. of T. cannot resist the obvious intimidation which Green is trying to force upon them. Green evidently cannot trust the "good sense" of the teachers to tear up the union and the federation which they have tried so hard to build by voting for the suspension order. So now he is attempting to compel them to vote

"Ja" through the thinly veiled pressure of his statement, and through his shameless threat to set up a reactionary dual union.

The teachers, however, will recognize Green's role as one on a par with that of the Rapp-Coudert Committee, and Dr. George Counts, head of the Lovestoneite-controlled A. F. of T. executive council. They will realize that all three are bent upon the destruction of their union, and will, as one man, rally to the support of the teachers' union in ever larger numbers.

### 'Politely We Call It Lease-Lend'

Brutal truths about HR 1776 which are still kept from the American people are shouted from the British 'radios in Europe where the United States is not supposed to hear them.

"Politely we call it lease and lend," an American propagandist yelled through the British broadcast last night, "but actually it is our declaration of war on the economic front... it is an informal declaration of war."

These are statements of truth.

But the American people are not told these truths. Instead, the Administration Senators give tongue-in-cheek assurances to the mothers and fathers of America that HR 1776 "will keep the war from our shores."

HR 1776 is not yet a law. But already the press is busy laying the basis for the next move into the war with another AEF. This is the so-called "safeguard the bridge to England" propaganda. They will soon be telling the mothers of America "why send munitions if it gets sunk? We must convoy the ships. We must send men. Our honor is at stake, etc., etc., etc."

This is the step-by-step method leading to the full disaster. It all started with innocent "aid-to-Britain." It is ending up with the full repetition of 1917.

But the fight is far from finished. The people's fight against all this made its mark in Congress. It was gaining new strength every day, under Labor's leadership. This should continue. No convoys, no shipments, no AEF, the people must insist.

Break the fatal military alliance with British imperialism! Get out and stay out of the war, Labor must tell Washington more loudly than ever.

### Get Out the Vote

One issue stands out in the special election in the 17th Congressional District today. Both Baldwin, the Republican nominee, and Alfange, the Democratic nominee, are in full agreement with President Roosevelt's drive to submerge our country completely in the conflict abroad. The lone anti-war candidate is Eugene P. Connelly, of the American Labor Party. Labor and peace-lovers, who are interested in halting the Administration's disastrous rush into war, certainly want to get out their vote today.

### The Decision Is Not Up to Ford

In an interview at his Southern plantation in Georgia on Saturday, Henry Ford announced bluntly that he would have no dealings with the union.

"We do not intend submitting to any union," Ford declared in the spirit of the medal presented to him by Hitler. By this Ford meant that he did not intend to submit to the National Labor Relations Act which lays down as the law of the land that an employer must bargain in good faith with the chosen representatives of his employees.

And yet this open shopper, with the contempt which the wealthy feel for the law, is honored and enriched by the Roosevelt administration which has already given him well over one hundred million dollars in contracts. Meanwhile the administration backs Ford in his anti-union attitude by such statements as the one made by the President on Friday attacking the right to strike.

Ford arrogantly proclaims that he will not deal with the CIO. But this decision does not rest with Ford, but with the Ford workers and the CIO. Their hand can be greatly strengthened if the general public will demand that the administration stop its policy of rewarding Ford for his lawlessness with big war contracts.

### Snow—For 'Defense'

It appears that the "defense" of the city now requires that snow not be removed from the streets.

Continuing his war "economy" drive, Mayor LaGuardia has decided that for the first time, the city would not hire extra men to clean up the city after a heavy snowfall.

The additional expenditure would have meant work for thousands of needy men. More important, the amount "saved" will now be paid for by the public in the form of colds, accidents, traffic jams and the general dirty appearance of the city.

## Big Business PAYtriot

--- by Gropper



## DO THEY REPRESENT YOU?

Early yesterday morning, two envoys appointed by Roosevelt took the Atlantic Clipper to go to Europe to "represent" the American people.

Both are multi-millionaires.

Anthony Drexel Biddle, Jr., is a representative of the Philadelphia financial aristocracy which is tied up with the House of Morgan (related to Countesses and Counts, too).

W. Averell Harriman is a Wall Street monopolist who owns the Union Pacific Railroad, and is a partner in a powerful investment firm.

These two were picked by Roosevelt to carry out a policy in Europe which can only be as hostile to the welfare of the American people as the exploitation they inflict on the people every day. If they rob the American people through their corporations, how can they do anything else in Europe than carry the people to ruin in order to advance their own class interests?

How can they represent the people they exploit?

But their viewpoint is Roosevelt's. That's why he picked them.

## Letters from Our Readers

### 'My Eyes Have Been Opened'

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:  
I am enclosing a short note I received from a friend of mine to whom I had loaned "The Soviet Power."

"Was only able to read to page 139. My eyes have been opened to the potentialities of this form of government.—Joc."

VITO PUOLIA

### Glad to Know One Paper Which Fights Against Injustice

Endicott, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:  
Recently I sent a letter to the local paper, the Binghamton Press, and to the Sunday New York Times.

The former ignored it, and the latter returned my letter, and I concluded from this that they have neither the interest nor the desire to help those among us who are the victims of injustice.

However, I showed the letter to a friend who suggested that I send it to you.

Before I could do so, I found that I could get a copy of your paper locally, which I did last Sunday, the Feb. 23 issue.

When I had finished reading the Sunday Worker, there were no further doubts left in my mind. I read in it two articles dealing with the same subject, one telling about a Negro woman pharmacist and the other, written by Ann Rivington, telling of a young colored lady and the difficulties she encountered in her quest for employment.

I am glad to know that there is one paper who is not afraid to fight for those who are receiving nothing but injustice.

This will be a better place to live in when all men and women regardless of color are accorded equal rights, the right to live decently, the right to employment based solely on ability.

J. W. M.

### Organized Labor Will Free Earl Browder

Cleveland, Ohio.

Editor, Daily Worker:  
As a Cleveland worker I resent very much the sentence received by Earl Browder.

It is becoming quite clear to all the workers just what the wealthy men of our country are doing. We see the tactics of Hillman and Knudsen who are using the word "defense" as an excuse for the wrong things they are doing. The controlling rich of America don't know to what degree we see, understand and feel these things. The reason why the capitalists don't see this is simple, they are completely divorced from everyday happenings.

If they for an instant really know the power of organized workers they would indeed shiver and run. Let us all get together and show them we won't tolerate the imprisonment of our leader, Earl Browder.

M. H.

### One Letter of Protest Against Jim-Crow Discrimination Goes a Long Way

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:  
I am very surprised that writing a letter to protest Jim-Crow discrimination goes a long way. A week ago someone on the U. S. Basketball Team of the Queensbridge Housing Project wrote a letter protesting the policy of the Long Island Daily Star to all metropolitan newspapers. The Star had refused to photograph the team together with its Negro coach.

Only the Daily Worker printed the letter. A few days later the Star decided to photograph the team with the coach, which appeared in an issue of that paper. Since then a very reactionary official of the Federal Housing Authority made up a form letter for the members of the basketball team to sign, which would denounce the letter to the Daily Worker that one of them sent.

The boys were plenty solid and treated the reactionary with language which cannot be printed here.

L. S.

### No Good Reason

Stamford, Conn.

Editor, Daily Worker:  
The following is a copy of a letter I sent to Senator Barkley:

"Newspaper headlines gleefully tell us how England duped the Nazis. Isn't it possible that she is duping us too? Our forefathers had good reason for breaking relations with the so-called mother country and we have no good reason for repeating all that they have fought for."

"I am no appeaser or fifth columnist. I am not rich so I cannot be either. My personal safety and yours, too, rests in keeping this a free, independent, well defended republic."

A MERE CITIZEN.

### Speed-up Casualties

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:  
I have learned that the Firestone Rubber Company in Fall River, Mass., puts out a number of cripples besides their regular production and I saw my first one last week. The operator, a friend of mine, had three fingers taken off and was expecting to lose another. The company claimed negligence, but from what I have so far learned, it is due to speedup.

B. L.

### 'Lenin in October'

a Must...

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:  
Last night I attended a lecture on the C.P.S.U. which was illustrated with the Soviet movie "Lenin in October."

I like pictures and I see lots of them, but no one impressed me so much as this one.

I actually forgot that I was in the United States.

## Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

### ADVICE FOR YOUNG CONGRESSMEN

(Rep. Patrick of Alabama has compiled a primer for young Congressmen, consisting of 32 "Do's" and "Don't's." Here are a few additional ones which the gentleman from Alabama may have overlooked.)

**DON'T** read your mail. It may not jibe with the Gallup Poll and then you will only be thrown into confusion.

**DON'T** boast in public (if you come from the North or the West) of how many votes you received. This is sure to embarrass some poll-tax Congressman.

**DON'T** forget to sit on the Democratic side of the House if you are a Democrat, and on the Republican side if you are a Republican. Otherwise, how can anyone tell to which party you belong?

**DON'T** permit yourself to be troubled at night thinking about your campaign pledges. The next election doesn't come until 1942 and remember you can always count on William Green's support.

**DON'T** forget in your war speeches to proclaim that in case of war you will be the first to join up. This does not bind you in any way.

**DON'T** fail, when visitors come from home to see the sights, to escort them yourself through the Capitol building. When delegations come to urge you how to vote, a severe headache has been found helpful.

**DON'T** think you can get away with it forever.

### CARTER GLASS

I am an Over-Age Destroyer, my name is Carter Glass; All-out-aid-to-Britain, the Lend-Lease Bill must pass. No matter who's ploughed under, the Empire must be saved.

For World War One was only won by millions of our graves. My age is nothing wonderful but I still can build a fight.

My legs are weak, my intellect is not a pretty sight. But "Four Freedoms" must be fought for; "Four Freedoms" must be won—

I care not what it does to some poor mother's son.

READER.

"Harold Vanderbilt built a home in Lantana, away from populated Palm Beach, and plays bridge all winter waiting for the yachting season to roll around"—from the World-Telegram.

How does he ever find time to do his coupon clipping?

A true friend of mankind, Earl Browder.

Whose voice, rising louder and louder,

Fills foes with dismay.

So they'd send him away—

Which makes us fight harder for Browder.

BILL SILVERMAN.

"Biggest Bus Strike Snarls N. Y. Traffic"—headline in the Journal-American.

It's the company's stockholders and the capitalist editors who are snarling.

Well, at last we're agreed that amendment which Administration leaders and Senator Ellender substituted for the "ban" on another AEF. It means: "The Lend-Lease Bill shall not be construed as giving the President any new powers other than the new powers given him by the Lend-Lease Bill."

I thought I was in the midst of the revolution because the picture was so thrilling and exciting.

I would suggest that every organization, every union and every progressive organization show this picture and also have their friends and family see it. Not only is it entertaining but also very educational. "Lenin in October" should be shown in every movie house so that the people could see the truth!

E. S.

### Wants 'Soviet Power' Advertised in Newspapers

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:  
Regarding the book, "The Soviet Power," I read some of the comments in the Daily Worker. Very good! So is the book! It seems there is still a wider field for it. What about advertising the book in newspapers?

S. M. P.

### 'Liberals'

New Haven, Conn.

Editor, Daily Worker:  
The other day while reading my history text book I came across this paragraph. Its significance should be evident to any progressive. All one has to do is to change a few names and dates. The quotation is from Robert Ergang's "Europe from the Renaissance to Waterloo." (Page 355.)

"During the last years of his first ministry William Pitt, the younger, spent most of his energy in preventing the French Revolutionary spirit from spreading in England. When the French Revolution broke out in 1789 Pitt tried for a time to take a stand somewhere between its supporters and its opponents. But after he received the news of the massacres and the proclamation of the French Republic his attitude changed. Haunted by the fear of a similar revolution in England, the man who had been a proponent of liberal reform during the preceding decade became a reactionary, and advocate of coercion and repression. He suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, suppressed the two small clubs founded for the propagation of revolutionary doctrines, restricted the right of free meeting, and adopted other repressive measures."

YALE STUDENT.

### 'Things Have Changed Since Then'

Lincoln, Nebraska.

Editor, Daily Worker:  
Every friend of liberty and justice is deeply moved by the railroadings of Earl Browder to prison.

Some of us remember when Gene Debs was likewise imprisoned in order to silence him. But things have changed since then. We have a growing Communist Party in America that is working for the great day when justice shall prevail.

FROM A SMALL STRUGGLING GROUP IN NEBRASKA.



## 'Closed Door' Moving Novel of Scotch Girl

THE CLOSED DOOR, by Ronald MacDonald Douglas. Modern Age Books. \$2.50.

By Sue Barry

Though many a modern novelist, in reporting the everyday doings of commonplace people struggle for decency under an insane system, has necessarily touched upon abnormality, few have chosen the clinical aspects of insanity as their subject. Millen Brand did it brilliantly in "The Outward Room" some few years back.

Phyllis Bottenne in "Private Worlds" handled the matter in a more gentle and romantic and far less able manner.

Close to the well-remembered Brand work is "The Closed Door," a new novel by a relatively unknown Scotch writer. Told in simple and warm language is the mental breakdown of a young Scotch girl and her slow rehabilitation to normalcy after months of confinement in a jail-like insane asylum.

No girl ever faced a greater tragedy than did young Rosie McColl. A hard-working youngster of working class parents, she had to leave school to help support her family after her father left to fight for England in World War I.

**Too Much Trouble**

Most of the work she did was too difficult for her frail body, and her struggles reached a climax when she went to live with her grandfather as his housekeeper. The cruel treatment she suffered at his hands, the complete isolation from the outer world finally cracked her mind.

When finally she gathered together the courage to run away from him, she suffered an attack of amnesia and found herself, two days later in the hands of a policeman. Hungry, penniless and friendless, she collapsed in the police station, and was sent to a public hospital. Because she could not recall where she had been, and knew too little of the present, Rosie was sent to an asylum.

There she faced the horror of the knowledge that she was considered insane, though at all times she was certain of the normalcy of her mind.

Another tragedy came to her with the realization that she was to have a child. Who the father was she had no way of knowing, for conception had occurred during those two terrible days when her mind had been blanked out by amnesia.

Life was a living hell for the seventeen-year-old girl imprisoned in the insane asylum, though the callous and sometimes brutal nurses grew a little more human toward her when her pregnancy was known. But worse was to come when she was transferred to another asylum in the neighborhood of her family. Here outright brutality was used at all times on the patient.

Under the treatment of the inhuman nurses who used hair-pulling and the water-cure to subdue the insane women in their care, there was little chance to regain normalcy. Nightmare followed nightmare for Rosie, who became obsessed with the desire to escape and bear her child in freedom. This dream was not realized, for

the baby was still born prematurely as the result of a severe beating administered to the girl.

Finally Rosie, grown completely rational after a long convalescence, was able to achieve freedom through the connivance of a friendly Irish nurse. After a period of hiding she grew strong enough to seek work and found a happy position as the servant to a well-to-do but decidedly peculiar lady. When it was necessary to leave this position, Rosie again faced tragedy, for her uncle, who had aided in her escape and who now offered security, died suddenly. For a time it seemed like the shock was too much for her, and Rosie again feared her mind would crack. But her courage and determination won out and she pulled herself together.

Leaving Scotland and its dreary memories forever, she found refuge in Ireland in the home of good and honest people.

Though "The Closed Door" is a tragic account from beginning to end, its effect is not a depressing one. The reader is buoyed up by the courage of the little Scotch girl, and carried along by her determination to make a normal being of herself in the face of terrible odds. This is a book well worth reading, both for its clear and simple style and for the fine story telling of author Douglas.

## Radio Notes

Variety reports that the British Broadcasting Corporation is refusing work to radio actors and technicians who are affiliated with the People's Convention.

"Over a dozen actors and musicians have been brought into the offices of the British Broadcasting Corporation and delivered a warning to withdraw from an organization known as 'The People's Convention' states Variety's articles, dated London.

"Those called in," it continues, were informed that the BBC would not give further work to entertainers associating themselves with that movement. BBC some time ago stated officially that it would no longer employ the services of Sir Hugh Robertson, Scottish orchestra leader, who remains an avowed pacifist."

NBC and CBS used to publish a statement of their income every month; they felt the fat figures impressed advertisers and their agencies. Now, they have announced they will no longer issue such figures. Reason: they're afraid the public may wake up and say "How come?" as it sees the broadcast monopolies' profits getting larger and larger.

## Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 2 Over WNYC at Noon

Our New American Music heard over WJZ at 10:30 P.M. . . . Fibber McGee and Molly over WEAF at 9:30 . . . Oyanguren, guitarist, over WEAF at 6:30 . . . Beethoven Second Symphony heard over WQXR at 8 P.M. . . . "The Mikado" heard over WNYC at 8 . . . Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 2 in B Flat Major heard over WNYC at noon

**DAILY PROGRAMS**  
**MORNING**  
7:00-WNYC-Sunrise Symphony  
7:30-WQXR-Breakfast Symphony  
8:00-WNYC-News  
8:15-WJZ-Clara and Glenn  
8:30-WJZ-Ray Perkins  
WEAF-Chanticles  
WNYC-Music Moods  
8:45-WABC-Woman's Page of the Air  
WNYC-News  
8:55-WNYC-Around New York with Hal Halpern  
9:00-WJZ-Worlds of Tomorrow  
WNYC-Masterwork Hour, Beethoven Symphony No. 1  
WQXR-Your Request Program  
9:15-WABC-American School of the Air  
WEAF-Irving Miller Orchestra  
9:30-WMCA-Food Forum  
WOR-UP News  
WJZ-Breakfast Club  
WEAF-Market Basket  
9:45-WJZ-Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer  
WOR-Melody Moments  
10:00-WNYC-Travel Hour  
10:15-WNYC-Chamber Concert  
10:30-WQXR-Bacon Concert  
10:45-WQXR-Book Talk  
11:00-WMCA-Ida Bailey Allen's Woman's Hour  
WOR-Trans-Radio News  
WQXR-Composer's Hour, Schubert  
11:15-WNYC-Fr. Knickerbocker Suggests  
WJZ-Clark Dennis, Tenor  
11:30-WJZ-Wide Saver WMCA-News  
WJZ-Clark Dennis, Tenor  
11:45-WNYC-Yea and Your Health  
WMCA-Health Talk  
**AFTERNOON**  
12:00-WNYC-Midday Symphony  
Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 3  
12:15-WMCA-News  
12:30-WJZ-Nat'l Farm and Home Hour  
WMCA-Midday Melodies  
12:45-WJZ-Confession News  
WOR-Consumers' Quiz  
1:00-WJZ-Jenna Grier, Soprano  
WNYC-Vocal Duets  
1:15-WMCA-Ruby Kay  
WJZ-Between the Book Ends with Ted Malone  
1:30-WMCA-Sweetest Love Songs of Today  
WEAF-Irving Miller Orchestra  
1:45-WNYC-Metropolitan Revue  
WJZ-News  
2:00-WNYC-News  
2:05-WNYC-Symphonic Matinee  
2:30-WQXR-Music of the Moment  
2:45-WABC-Golden Treasury of Music  
2:50-WMCA-News  
WNYC-Readers Almanac  
3:25-WQXR-Lost-Broken Concert  
3:45-WJZ-Vic and Bide  
WOR-Below the Rio Grande  
WABC-Talk, Comic Strip in American Life WNYC-Song Book  
4:00-WQXR-Verdi-Rigoletto, Excerpt  
WQXR-Hour of Symphonic Music  
4:15-WJZ-Club Matinee  
4:30-WMCA-Jerry Baker, Songs  
WNYC-Adventure in Music

## Winchell: J. Edgar Hoover's 'Man Friday'

He Poses As Anti-Nazi, But Slanders Labor

By George Daugherty

Every Sunday evening the voice of Walter Winchell is flung around the world by the power of one of the great broadcasting networks. He shouts a few bits of choice gossip, then launches into the meat of his program. Usually he strikes out at Hitler or the Nazis. Then he turns to his other pet topics—the Communists and his own personal patriotism. Toward the Communists he is venomous. He names names, demands prosecutions, deportations, acts as a finger man for the red-baiters. Toward himself he is emotionally worshipful—Mrs. Winchell's little boy Walter is a St. George slaying the dragons, a brave knight tilting a lance, a brave soldier dashing into battle. He waves words, flags and threats, all in one long breath.

Then on Monday morning his gossip column appears in 165 newspapers the length and breadth of the land. Millions of Americans turn to it, read its juicy items about who is in love with whom, who is divorcing whom. Scattered throughout this compendium of personal items is an odd mixture of barbed attacks upon Nazis, professions of faith in America, slurs against Communists and boasts about WWV's bravery, his keen nose for news, his power, prestige and personality.

And so it goes for six days of the week. Winchell is one of the most widely read journalists in the land.

### A Close-up of Herr Winchell

What sort of man is Winchell? How did this gray-haired 44-year-old son of a Jewish immigrant rise to this eminence? The story, in general, is well known . . . the poor New York boy who was once one of Gus Edwards' kid vaudeville prodigies, the hooper who toured tank towns, writing bits of news for Billboard, the columnist who edged his way into Vaudeville News, then emerged on the public scene as a tipster and columnist for Bernarr MacFadden's unimpaired and brief-lived Evening Graphic. And, because Winchell is published and broadcasted, nearly everyone knows certain general facts about him, how he was signed up by Hearst, how he became a broadcasting star, about his wife, children, his exploits in the Hauptmann case, his arrest of Lepke, etc., etc., etc.

But few know the real Walter Winchell. Recently Viking Press published "Gossip: The Life and Times of Walter Winchell," by St. Clair McKelway. It has just come to my hand. Mr. McKelway is to be congratulated for his honest effort to strip away the glamor which is attached to the printed word and broadcast speech and to reveal Winchell for what he is. When you have completed the reading of his little book, you not only recoil from the shocking facts he presents, but you are aware of the sinister implications.

### Inaccurate as A Reporter

Mr. McKelway depicts a Winchell who is a supreme egotist, a braggart, a flatterer, a coward. He shows a little man who has won for himself a large fortune by betraying his friends. He places facts on the line to prove that Winchell is not only one of the most inaccurate reporters in the history of journalism but also one of the most unscrupulous. He calls Winchell the friend of gangsters, the pal of the police, the intimate of the G-men. Winchell is accused of using his family to build his own reputation, boasting of his personal immorality, publishing intimate facts about his family over the objections of his wife. And he is also exposed as a craven coward, who is assailed by all sorts of fears.

All this is, of course, profitable. When Winchell's income tax is paid, he is left with \$185,000 annually. He moves in the underworld of night clubs like a king. He

treats his subjects with kingly disdain, wrecking lives with unproved published tales. One of the best parts of Mr. McKelway's book is devoted to the manner in which Winchell exerts his power to blast reputations, marriages, families, businesses by the unscrupulous, unverified publication of random gossip picked up over a table at the

## U.S. Composers Hail Work of NYA Orchestra

Sixteen American composers yesterday issued a declaration of musical necessity commending the National Youth Symphony Orchestra and its leader, Fritz Mahler.

The declaration declares: "We, the undersigned, make this public commendation of the National Youth Symphony Orchestra of New York and its conductor, Fritz Mahler.

"Both in the quality and quantity of their efforts, they have made an important contribution to American music.

"America today needs her arts and her artists. The establishment of this NYA Symphony Orchestra of New York has filled a void which has long needed filling.

"Its continuation is imperative! This orchestra has trained the young musicians of America both in the technique of ensemble playing and in the sympathetic performance of the compositions of American composers.

"The young members of this orchestra have, by their activities interpreted the true meaning and intention of American Democracy. They have applied the idea of democracy to the arts and as young pioneers of music have made an invaluable contribution to America's culture."

The declaration is signed by the following: Henry Brant, Aaron Copland, Henry Cowell, Paul Creston, Morton Gould, Roy Harris, Oscar Levant, Daniel Gregory Mason, Douglas Moore, Earl Robinson, William Schuman, George Steiner, Deems Taylor, Randall Thompson, Virgil Thomson, Nicolai Berezowsky.

## Film Notes

Walt Disney is on the unfair list of District Council 36 of Painters and notice has been sent to the AFL exec. The reason is Disney's bucking of the Screen Cartoonists' Guild organization. . . . Variety reports that Jane Darwell, who was awarded the Academy "Oscar" for her work in "Grapes of Wrath," has worked only five weeks since that picture and has been unemployed for the past seven months. . . . The radio boys aren't doing so badly either. RCA took a neat \$9,113.18 in profits last year.

The Hays Office report for 1940, just issued, estimates theatre owners sold a weekly average of 80,000-000 tickets in 1940. Average price per ticket was 23 cents. Industrial payroll for the year was \$405,560,000. Of this, the film-town's wage cut was \$125,000,000. Theaters took \$250,000,000 and distribution employees took \$27,560,000.



Vladimir Horowitz, pianist, who will be heard in his only New York recital of the current season on Wednesday evening, March 19, at Carnegie Hall.



"I'll be back in a flash with some trash."

Drawing by DML

## News, Views of the Week In the World of Art

By Oliver F. Mason

This department received a letter from an active I.W.O. member which deserves attention. Brother I. K. feels that William Gropper has not been accorded sufficient honor. He writes:

"Gropper's current exhibition of paintings and lithos has not been placed prominently enough before the workers. I have been to see the exhibition twice and I have not seen enough crowds of workers at the A. C. A. Gallery.

"The capitalist cultural leaders have tried to bribe Gropper by hanging his paintings in their famous museum, by giving him commissions and by buying his pictures. But Gropper remained faithful to the workers.

"Now the reactionaries are trying to intimidate Gropper, to break his courage. The wealthy Times' critic is 'not moved' by Gropper's art. Not really? Obviously he is not moved pleasurable. But the people for whom Gropper paints are moved, sure enough.

"Those who know Gropper by his cartoons only know a very small part of his power. Every worker can understand and should enjoy Gropper's paintings. And become better fighters by seeing Gropper's courageous and inspiring art.

"Lodge 521, I. W. O. of the Bronx has arranged to come down to the gallery in a body and meet Gropper to discuss with him his exhibition. Why can't other lodges and other groups of workers do the same?

"A Gropper's exhibition is an outstanding event in our cultural world and we must take time off to enjoy it and at the same time do honor to one of our foremost fighters and leaders."

## JEAN GABIN AS 'PEPE'



Jean Gabin and Mireille Balin in a scene from the new French film "Pepe Le Moko" now at the World Theatre. The film replaced "The Baker's Wife" after it had completed a full year's run.

Underworld 'Contacts' Shed Light on Scribe

per cent were completely inaccurate, 18.5 per cent partially inaccurate, 40.5 per cent completely accurate.

Among the items noted in these columns were reports concerning Richard Wright, Ethel Waters, John W. Davis, Monaghan Sheen, Stephen Hannigan and many other well known people, all of whom repudiated statements made by Winchell.

During the prohibition period, Winchell sought the friendship of the gangsters who ruled New York. Owzie Madden was then the king pin of the metropolis, with power over police and other public agencies. Winchell slipped nicely, neatly into the gun-circle—he carries two automatic revolvers on his person at all times. He used the gangsters as source of news tidbits, received a \$2,000 automobile from Madden and was provided with a bodyguard like an important member of any murder mob.

**Got a 'Scoop' On His Friends**

And like many an underworld character, his foot slipped. The story of how Winchell published an advance tip about the wiping out of Vincent Coll, rival of Owzie Madden and a "mad dog killer," has been published many times. Coll attempted to chisel into Manhattan's lucrative liquor territory from the Bronx. He kidnapped key members of the Madden outfit. Killers were imported from Chicago to erase him; the police stood by and permitted Madden's assassins to do the dirty work—which they accomplished by machine-gunning Coll in a 23rd street drug store.

In his eagerness to do his gang boss a service, Winchell published an item telling about the arrival of the killers in New York. It appeared on the streets an hour before the scheduled murder. Madden was furious. The murderers thought Winchell was trying to doublecross the gang. Winchell quaked with terror. By pleas and imprecations he won protection from Madden, but he was so fearful of revenge by the Chicagoans that he fled New York and hid in California until the trouble blew over. But in the meantime he was equally fearful of being arrested as an accessory before the fact. Winchell's cowardice in this case is common talk; he is also insanely afraid of kidnappers and other possible assailants. He is ready to defend his life not with one gun but two—a two-gun gossipier. If there ever was one.

In his second article to be published tomorrow Mr. Daugherty will expose Winchell's adventures during the Prohibition Era.—Editor's Note.

## Ballad Singers' Recital Gets Fine Response

Before a large and responsive audience on Sunday night, the American Ballad Singers, directed by Elsie Siegmeyer, presented a program of American folk music. This concert, the Ballad Singers' second in Town Hall, was sponsored by the American Youth Theatre.

The scope of the program material was no less than the scope of music in America. In their first group the Ballad Singers included two historically important works: "Who Is the Man?" a psalm that dates back to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers and "Song of the Sea" by William Billings, an eighteenth century composer. A second group included New England and Southern work songs. A third group, called the Melting Pot, showed the national minorities' influence on folk singing. And the final group included folk music of a more contemporary nature, such as "Chilly Winds," a ballad which can be heard any day on Route 66—going west.

The singers were Ruth Fremont and Helen Yorks, sopranos; Evelyn MacGregor, contralto; Earl Rogers, tenor; Emil Renan, baritone and Earl Walsh, bass.

—J.B.

## THE STAGE

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in S. N. BERGMAN'S New Play  
THE CORN IS GREEN  
HENRY MILLER, 124 W. 42 St. Rm. 6-2729  
Even. 8:45, 8:15-8:30, Mat. Wed.-Sat. 2:45

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## Stiedry's Revival of Mr. Mozart

When Mr. Fritz Stiedry earlier this season led the New Friends of Music Orchestra in an assault against the embourgeoisement which obscured the towering figure of Mozart in the "charming" tradition, this reviewer noted the event promised shifts of more than a passing nature in concert tradition.

Mr. Stiedry is still hewing to his task. The all-Mozart concert (A Major Symphony, K. 201, Three Pieces for Violin and Orchestra, Rondo, Adagio, Rondo, K. 269, 261, 272, and the D Major symphony, K. 504) proved it. He is restoring for this generation the inexhaustible intellectual vigor with which practically everything that Mozart wrote is profoundly imbued. If the full stature of this achievement is not immediately apparent, we have but to turn to the latest radio announcement reading from the prepared "appreciation literature" and squirm as we are invited to listen to a "charming symphony" which turns out to be the G Minor or the D Major, works of the greatest tragic intensity.

Mr. Stiedry is destroying slowly but surely the false tradition. The all-Mozart concert Sunday was pleasure throughout. Mr. Nathan Milstein, the violinist and the New Friends of Music orchestra, caught fire from Mr. Stiedry's leadership. Mozart's world appeared. The Adagio violin piece left the audience shaken. The A Major symphony was not in the least the "trifle" which neglect has made of it. The D Major (Prague) spoke with such meaning as very little music can to a contemporary audience seeking expression for its awareness.

The day before Mr. Josef Hofmann did some remarkable things with the Bach Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue and Beethoven's Sonata in E Flat, Op. 31 No. 2. The Bach "Fantasy" was actually delivered in the style of free fantasy and not as an imitation of the Philadelphia Orchestra sounding off in union. The steady accumulation of effect from the opening free phrases to the climax of the fugue was a marvel to hear.—M. H.

## Eleanor Roosevelt Now A Magazine Columnist

Eleanor Roosevelt is expanding her journalistic activities, this time on behalf of the readers of the Ladies Home Journal. Every month she will write a column of answers to letters on everything from budgets to broken hearts, excluding only immediate political questions.

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